The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXV. | THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849. | No. 3731 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

IN consequence of the state of the weather the SHAMROCK has been detained until five o'clock this Afternoon.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 7280

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE well-known schooner SUSAN, Andrew Steel, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.
7310

ONLY VESSEL IN PORT FOR WIDE BAY.

AT the request of several shippers for Wide Bay, the EMMA ELIZA will not sail until Saturday next, the 5th instant. Having part of her cargo on board early application is necessary. For freight or passage apply to Captain M'Intyre, on board; or to
JAMES DALGARNO, Flour Company's Wharf.
7300

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PAMBULA.

THE packet schooner BARD'S LEGACY will leave the Union Wharf for the above ports on Saturday Afternoon, the 5th instant, at five o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to
G. WHITFIELD, Gun Maker, No. 83, King-street West.
Sydney, May 1. 7297

FOR GEELONG.

THE REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known schooner PETREL, Thos. Gibson, master, having her dead weight engaged, will have her usual despatch. For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
6961

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY.

THE powerful Schooner VELOCITY, 150 tons burden, M'Veigh, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. To passengers proceeding to Van Diemen's Land, this offers a first-rate opportunity, at a moderate rate of passage. Apply to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, April 30. 7032

FOR PORTLAND BAY AND PORT FAIRY.

THE brig ESSINGTON, J. B. Mills, master, will sail for the above ports in about ten days. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf. 7175

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque VOLUNTEER, 242 tons register, W. H. Wingfield, master, loading at the Circular Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to CHARLES ABERCROMBIE; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to send down their freight at once. 6579

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

THE FINE BRIG PORTENIA, Captain Lancaster, is now ready to take in cargo for the above port, and being under engagement to sail at the end of the week, shippers are respectfully requested to send their freight on board with all despatch. For freight apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.
7312

FIRST SHIP

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, (CALIFORNIA), DIRECT.

To sail on the 12th instant.

THE fine, teak-built barque LOUISA, 306 tons, Robert Mailler, Commander, has still a few berths disengaged. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Willis's Wharf; or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
May 3. 7158

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA AUCKLAND.

CARRIES AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON.

THE fine first-class barque VOLUNTEER, 242 tons register, W. H. Wingfield, master, loading at the Circular Wharf, presents a most favourable opportunity for shippers or passengers to the GOLD COUNTRY.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, apply to the Captain, on board; to
CHARLES ABERCROMBIE; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Agents,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Passengers to San Francisco will find this an unusually good opportunity, as on arrival there every reasonable time will be permitted them to remain on board. Passengers are requested to pay their balances This Day. 6580

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE fine teak-built brig REGIA, 191 tons register, Johnson, master, is now fitting out for the above port, and will proceed with all despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at Moore's Wharf; to
MESSRS. THACKER AND CO.; Fort-street; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Goods will be taken charge of at Moore's Wharf, and receipts given. 7267

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES BY THE ROYAL SAXON.

IN consequence of the Homebush Meeting, the horses by the above vessel will not be embarked before the 18th or 19th, and the vessel will sail on the 20th instant.
For freight or passage parties are invited to inspect the vessel, alongside the Wharf, and apply to
R. TOWNS.
N.B.—In all cases where the horses are consigned to Captain Charlesworth, the proceeds are guaranteed, and will be paid by R.T. 7266

FOR CALLAO.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine first-class ship DIGBY, 787 tons, W. B. Taber, commander, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, the 8th May instant. For passage only apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
R. M. ROBEY, 427, George-street.
May 1. 7173

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE BARQUE ARABIAN, 470 tons, John Snowdon, master, has three cabins disengaged, and will positively sail on the 6th instant.
Apply to the Captain, on board, off Towns' Wharf; to
L. AND S. SPYER; or, to J. B. METCALFE.
7096

FOR LONDON;

THE fast-sailing A1 barque TAGLIONI, 351 tons register, C. R. Joliffe, commander, will be ready to take in cargo in a few days, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
April 30. 7109

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing first class barque JULINDUR, 530 tons register, H. Burn, Commander.
A large portion of this vessel's cargo is now ready for shipment, and she will have punctual despatch 20th of May.
Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.; Or, to
6335 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque THOMAS HENRY, 361 tons register, George Jury, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
This vessel will take steerage passengers.
April 28. 7025

CUTTER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Cutter, of about 40 tons burthen, now ready for sea, and well found in stores.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7113

WANTED, a first-class ship to load for London.
J. B. METCALFE.
April 25. 2986

Commissariat Office, Sydney, May 1, 1849.

THE Contractor for furnishing the supplies (fuel excepted) for the Military and Convict Service in the District of Sydney, having given the stipulated notice to terminate his contract on the 30th June next, notice is hereby given that tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office until Monday, the 21st of May instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the said supplies *from the 1st July next to the 31st March*, 1850, under the terms and conditions originally published by me by advertisement dated the 1st January, 1849, and inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 5th of that month, with the exception of clause No. 15, "General Conditions;" instead of which, the party whose tender is accepted, will be bound to continue the contract for the remaining nine months of the financial year, ending the 31st day of March next.
With reference to clause No. 21, "General Conditions," the bond and deed of contract must be executed by both principal and sureties, within one week from date of notice of acceptance of tender.
Tenders for supplies for Naval Services, &c., to include *Preserved Meats and Vegetables.*
The Conditions of Contract, with printed forms of tender, may be had on application at this Office.
T. W. RAMSAY,
7252 Deputy Commissary General.

TENDERS.

District Council Chambers, Parramatta, 2nd May, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the District Council of Parramatta, until Wednesday, 9th instant, at noon, from persons willing to perform certain works on the Parramatta Road; viz., on the *Hill near Mr. Potts's*, and on the *Hill near Mrs. Connelley's*.
Full particulars of the works and specifications can be seen on application to the District Surveyor.
Tenders to be addressed to the Clerk of the Council, each work to be tendered for separately, and endorsed "Tender for work on the Parramatta Road"
Contractors will be required to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of their contract.
Parties tendering, or their agent, are requested to be in attendance at the time appointed for opening the tenders, (viz., 9th instant), and they will be expected to adhere strictly to the terms and conditions, which may be learned, with any other particulars, upon application to the District Surveyor; or, to
S. PHILLIPS,
7238 Clerk and Treasurer.

EQUITABLE PARTITION OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

THE second and final drawing in the Equitable Partition of the Properties of the Bank of Australia has been postponed. The day of drawing will be intimated in an early paper. 7182

HOMEBUSH GRAND STAND.

TENDERS for the Grand Stand and Booth at the ensuing Homebush Meeting are to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on or before Friday, 4th May, at one o'clock.
Also,
Tenders for the gate are to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary on or before Friday, May 4th, at one o'clock.
FRED. A. C. FOSTER, Honorary Secretary.
April 27. 6898

HOMEBUSH BOOTHS.

APPLICATIONS for Booths at the ensuing Race Meeting will be received by the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on Friday, the 4th May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.
No parties will be allowed to sell spirits, wine, beer, ginger beer, or lemon syrup, excepting the publicans who have taken booths, and no gambling tables will be allowed on the course.
FRED. A. C. FOSTER, Honorary Secretary.
April 27 6899

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, REDFERN.

A PUBLIC TEA-MEETING to commemorate the second Anniversary of the Rev. JOSEPH BEAZLEY'S arrival in the colony, will be held on Wednesday, May 9, 1849, to commence at six o'clock.
The meeting will be addressed by several Ministers and other friends who are expected to attend.
Tickets, one shilling each. 7263

GREAT PROTEST MEETING.

ANTI-TRANSPORTATION Meetings will be held
THIS EVENING,
At the Edinburgh Castle, Pyrmont.
TO-MORROW EVENING,
At the Green Gate, Paddington; Gray's Light House Tavern, Sussex-street; and at Mr. Levy's, Solomon's Temple, corner of Clarence and Erskine-streets, at 7 o'clock, P.M. 7281

SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Agents,
Spring-street. 5877

No. 49-202.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 25th April, 1849.

COLLECTOR OF RATES FOR PHILLIP AND MACQUARIE WARDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received at this office until Monday, the 7th May next, at noon, for the situation of Collector of Rates for Phillip and Macquarie Wards.
Full particulars as to the salary and duties of the situation may be obtained at this office.
JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.
6907

INSTALLATION OF JOSEPH LONG INNES, ESQ., PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all members of the Craft, who can make it convenient on the present occasion, are invited to attend in full masonic costume, at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 10th day of May instant, at 5 P.M. precisely.
Members not subscribing to a Lodge are required to be provided with tickets, which may be obtained on application to me by letter, prepaid, to be left at the Royal Hotel, on or before the 7th instant.
The Banquet will take place at seven o'clock P.M., in open Lodge. Tickets may be obtained at the Hotel, or at Mr. Grocott's Music Saloon, George-street.
By order of the P. G. M.
CHARLES WOODWARD, P. G Secretary.
7221

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Members of the Australian Jockey Club will be held THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 12 o'clock.
A Meeting of the Members will be held on every Thursday, at 12 o'clock, until the ensuing Homebush Meeting.
F. A. C. FOSTER,
7170 Honorary Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PARTIES who have kindly promised to contribute to the Exhibition of Paintings and other works of Art, are hereby informed that the collection of the subjects will commence on MONDAY next, the 7th instant.
A responsible person will be forwarded in charge of a case made expressly for the reception of the Paintings, which will be laid upon their backs, and the case will be carried by two men, thus avoiding any liability to injury. They will be returned to their several owners in a like manner.
No Paintings can be received after Saturday, the 19th instant.
The Exhibition will open on the 25th instant. Subscribers of one guinea will be admitted with their families without further payment, and receive a ticket for the Society's Art Union, which will take place at the close of the Exhibition. Non-subscribers will be charged one shilling each for admittance.
The undersigned is authorised to receive subscriptions.
J. C. WHITE, Honorary Secretary.
470, George-street, May 1. 7240

FANCY DRESS BALL, PARRAMATTA.

MR. J. W. CURRAN, of the "Glasgow Arms" Inn, Church-street, Parramatta, begs to announce that a Fancy Dress Ball will be held in his long room, (which has been splendidly fitted up for the occasion), on Wednesday evening, the 9th May, under the management of a committee of gentlemen appointed for the purpose of securing its respectability. A splendid band has been engaged, and Mr. J. Clark (from Sydney), has consented to conduct the dancing.
Single tickets, including refreshments, 7s. 6d. each; double ditto, ditto, to admit a lady and gentleman, 10s 6d. ditto.
To be obtained from Messrs. Mackay and Curran, Parramatta, and of Messrs. Clark, Livingstone, and Stewart, Sydney.
To commence at eight o'clock.
Parramatta, April 23. 7282

TUITION IN THE INTERIOR.—

A gentleman, a Member of the Legal Profession, recently arrived in the colony, being disappointed in procuring an appointment under Government, is desirous of proceeding to the interior, and undertaking the tuition of youth, for which he considers himself peculiarly adapted, having received a first-rate English education, and would willingly make an arrangement with some families who might feel inclined to join in having their children instructed in the Greek and Latin Classics, French and English Literature, Geography, Arithmetic, History, and Book-keeping by double and single entry. The advertiser would also feel great pleasure in assisting any of the parties engaging him in keeping their books and making out their accounts. Having a family, and seeing no opening in Sydney, has suggested to him the idea of immediately proceeding to the interior; provision for his family, rather than emolument, being his chief object.
Testimonials of the highest respectability for integrity, ability, and propriety of conduct can be given, amongst others, from Lord Cadogan, the advertiser's early friend, the Honorable Richard Cavendish, and the Baroness French.
Address, post-paid, D., *Herald* Office, Sydney. 7265

LIVERY STABLES.

NATHANIEL PAYTEN, Junior, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken those commodious and extensive Livery Stables lately occupied by Mr. William Cankett, where he intends keeping saddle horses, gigs, and carriages, to let on hire, on the most reasonable terms.
N. P. also wishes to inform those who may favour him with their support, that he has room for a great number of horses, where by strict attention and civility, he hopes to gain a share of public patronage. 7149

LADIES' SEMINARY, CROWN-STREET, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

MRS. and the Misses HICKEY, (lately arrived in this colony), beg to acquaint their friends and patrons, that they will open their School on Monday next, for the reception of a limited number of boarders and day scholars. Their course of instruction includes English in all its branches, French, Music, Dancing, &c. Terms, moderate.
May 2. 7254

FUNERAL.

THE friends of the late Mrs. Schofield are respectfully informed that her remains will leave Windsor, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, and enter Sydney, for interment, in the Wesleyan Burying Ground, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock, when their attendance is solicited.
N. TURNER, Minister.
May 3. 716

REDUCED FROM £1 1s. TO 14s.

PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE, a Guide to the Duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms: also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to the Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Laws of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New edition, by Edwin Suttor, Esq., Barrister at Law. 8vo. cloth.
The undersigned respectfully desires to inform the Australian public that he has bought the entire interest and stock of the above publication, which he has decided on offering for sale at the lowest price consistent with profit. It is almost unnecessary to remark that the utility of the work is conclusively established from the fact of the rapid sale of the whole of the very large impression of the first edition; indeed every individual connected with the colony by property, whether Settler, Banker, Merchant, or Trader, should be in possession of a copy.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Bookbinder, 485, George-street.
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 5565

JUST PUBLISHED. MAPS OF THE MEASURED LANDS IN PORT PHILLIP.

NOW on Sale, Copies of the above valuable Map, having been engraved and now publishing by Thomas Ham, Engraver, Melbourne, containing the whole of the Purchased Lands, Settled Districts, Squatting Stations, Counties, Parishes, Roads, Lands open for Sale, &c., of the Melbourne and Geelong Districts, carefully compiled with permission from the Government Surveys, Port Phillip.
Copies can be had from Mr. Moffitt, Bookseller, Pitt-street; and of Mr. Bubb, agent, Bathurst-street.

	£	s.	d.
Price in sheets, each	1	1	0
Ditto in rollers and varnished	1	11	6
Ditto folded in books for travellers..	1	6	0

7233

ANALYSIS OF MINERALS.

LASSAIGNE'S Chemical Tests of all the principal Metals—a large engraved Chart, with coloured precipitates, and descriptions collated with all the best authorities. A few copies, price 5s. each, on sale at KERN and MADER'S, Hunter-street; and at BRITTEN'S, Pitt-street South. 7255

DR. DOUGLASS has removed from Pitt-street, to No. 349, Castlereagh-street, (Black's Buildings.) 7236

MR. J. BACKLER, Portrait Painter, has resumed his profession in Sydney. No. 487, George-street.
Sydney, May 2. 7248

MRS J. NEWTON (widow of the late Mr. Joseph Newton), Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, No. 382, George-street, opposite the Savings' Bank. 7245

HOLLOWAY'S MEDICINE.

FRESH SUPPLY.

J. K. HEYDON begs to apprise the Agents for the sale of the above Medicines, and the public generally, that he will be able to execute orders this day, at his Wholesale Depôt, 78, King street West.
May 3. 7279

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Medical Gentlemen of Sydney, that he has received, ex Taglioni, a supply of the VALERIANATE OF ZINC.
JOHN ROW,
7131 93, King-street.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIP OWNERS, SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA, SURVEYORS, &c.

THE undersigned having taken the premises adjoining the Union Wharf, has opened the same as a Sailmaker and Ship Chandler, and hopes by punctuality and attention to all orders with which he may be favoured, to gain a share of public patronage.
Shippers to California, and Surveyors, would do well to give the undersigned a call, as they can depend upon all tents made by him being both good and cheap, a sufficient recommendation will be found in the tent made for the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society, lately erected in the Botanic Gardens.
RICHARD H. F. KEMP, Sussex-street,
7241 Between King and Market Streets.

CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned having engaged a passage on board the barque Louisa, for San Francisco, direct, parties having goods for shipment to that port, will find this a very desirable opportunity, as the advertiser intends returning immediately to Sydney, on the sale of whatever merchandise may be intrusted to his care. References and security given if required.
DAVID MEHAN,
7250 41, Park-street.

CALIFORNIA.

TENTS of every description made on the shortest notice, adapted for storing goods, or as a temporary residence.
GEO. L. ROBINSON, Sailmaker and Ship Chandler,
7186 Macquarie-place.

CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE WILKIE begs to call the attention of parties proceeding to the above place, to his superfine Biscuits, in cannisters of 30 lbs. each; warranted to keep in any climate. Likewise to his best Cabin Bread, extra kiln dried, at 18s. per 112 lbs.
Parties calling at the London Tavern, can see the Biscuits in bulk.
Shipping supplied as usual with the best kiln-dried Biscuits.
N. B.—To prevent imposition, every Biscuit is marked with the initials G.W. at the bottom. 7080

CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned has for sale—
Two tents, 30 feet long by 23½ feet wide
Two tents, 20 feet long by 19½ feet wide.
They are perfectly new, and have patent India rubber tops; they are the most superior tents ever imported into this colony.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
7172 Queen-street.

TENDER FEET!! TENDER FEET!!!

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform gentlemen with tender feet, that he has just received a very superior parcel of BUCKSKINS, and will be happy to receive their orders for Wellington, Clarence, or Cossack Boots, or Slippers.
I. M. ILLIDGE.
369, George-street, opposite the Market. 7248

TO THE LADIES.

THE undersigned solicit a call from the Ladies to inspect a new arrival (ex Caldew) of Cameo Brooches, mounted with fine gold, the most beautiful and newest patterns ever imported into the colony. Also, a great variety of Ladies' Companions, elegantly illustrated.
S. BRUSH AND CO., Opticians and Watchmakers, 488, George street,
7311 Nearly opposite the Barrack Gate.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

JUST OPENED
Black and coloured Gros de Naples
Coloured Glace ditto
Shot ditto ditto
Black watered silk
Black Ottoman
Black Barathea
Black and coloured satinets.
Also—A few very handsome Bridal Dresses.
JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON,
7309 266, Pitt-street.

VISITES AND MANTLES.

JUST OPENED, a varied assortment of Visites, Mantels, and Paletots, in
Black silk velvet
Black satin and satinet
Plain, black, and watered silk
Black Damask silk,
And a choice assortment of Tweed Paletots, handsomely trimmed, just adapted to the season.
7306 JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased a large portion of the stock of Messrs. Christopher Newton and Brother, of the BEE-HIVE, on very advantageous terms, and being thoroughly convinced that the system of small profits and quick returns is most conducive to the interest of both vendor and purchaser, has determined to conduct his business upon that principle, it will therefore be his constant study to keep the
BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN SYDNEY, and to sell at the
LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICE, and by civility and attention to the wants of his customers (not only on his own part but on the part of those in his employ), he trusts to secure a large share of public support.
G. C. wishes to direct particular attention to the Cloth, and
TAILORING DEPARTMENT, which it will always be his study to render most attractive, by keeping on hand a most complete assortment of broadcloths, plain and fancy trouserings and vestings, with every thing requisite in the way of
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
With this view he has secured the services of MR. JAMES HENDERSON, who for some considerable time had the charge of the Woollen Department of the BEE-HIVE, where by attention to the customers and a general knowledge of the business, he acquired the confidence of the trade, and the approbation of his employers.
Mr. H. will devote the whole of his time to this department, and the proprietor sincerely trusts that the attention will not be bestowed in vain.
Buyers for the country, and settlers, will find they can purchase what they require upon the most advantageous terms, and depend at all times upon having good value for their money, and every attention paid to the packing and forwarding of their goods.
Every description of clothing made to order in a style not to be surpassed in the colony both as regards cut and workmanship.
☞ Further particulars, with a list of prices, will appear in a future advertisement.
253, Pitt-street, March 6. 3818

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

SELLING OFF! GREAT BARGAINS!!

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO. have just received, ex Columbus, six bales Kidderminster and Brussels Carpets.
They have been shipped direct from their manufactory, and will be sold off at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the proprietors being about to relinquish the retail trade.
They have also a large quantity of remnants, suitable for small sitting and bed rooms, which will be sold at less than cost price.
470, George-street,
Near Mr. Mort's Auction Rooms. 5070

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Brab Hats and Sinet.
JAMES SIMMONS AND SON,
35 Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

JUST arrived, a splendid parcel of Gentlemen's *Wellington, Clarence, and Cloth Boots*, of a very superior description, and will be sold at a small advance on cost price.
At I. M. ILLIDGE'S, 369, George-street,
7247 Opposite the Market.

GOVERNMENT BALL!!!

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY, MAY 24.

WHITE, black, and bronze kid slippers
White and black satin, ditto.
On Sale at I. M. ILLIDGE'S,
369, George-street, opposite the Market. 7246

CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

RENAUD'S and CLOUZEAU'S Pale Brandy (proof) in one dozen cases, at 35s. per case, duty paid, 1st quality
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, 1st quality
Port, Sherry, and Madeira, ditto
Champagne, Claret, Sauterne, ditto
ALSO,
For California and the Island Trade,
Negrohead Tobacco, and Cigars
E. H. POLLARD, Bonded Stores, Queen's-place.
April 26. 6900

BASS'S No. 3 ALE, warranted sound.
On sale at I. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George street, Next to Mr. S Lyons'.
N.B.—Champagne Brandy, very superior, just landed. 7146

13 MARTELL'S BRANDY, HOGSHEADS of MARTELL'S BRANDY, on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA,
7271 Queen-street.

BARRAT'S TWIST TOBACCO.

A FEW Tierces of the above, Anchor Brand, and finest quality, still on hand. Also, finest keg Negrohead, on sale at DIXSON'S, Tobacco Warehouse,
7303 494, George-street.

FIREWORKS.

A SUPERIOR assortment of Squibs, Crackers, Roman Candles, Rockets, Catherine Wheels, Blue Lights, &c., on sale at the Stores of
CHARLES CHAPMAN,
7364 Next to the Post Office.

FLOUR AND BISCUIT.

(PACKED TO ORDER FOR THE CALIFORNIA MARKET.)

25 TONS of fine Van Diemen's Land Flour, and
5 Tons fine Cabin Biscuit
On sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
☞ The flour is in 95 lb. bags, for the facility of carriage to the Gold Fields. 7270

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FEED OATS.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Van Diemen's Land Feed Oats, of superior quality, at reduced prices.
JOHN MACNAMARA,
7273 Queen-street.

SOUP AND BOUILLI.

THE undersigned have on sale, at their Stores, a parcel of excellent Soup and Bouilli, in 6lb. canisters, just landed.
7256 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FINE FLOUR.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ten tons of fine Flour, got up expressly for *Bakers'* use, and will be sold 5s. less per ton than the mill price.
WILLIAM BRADY, Opposite the *Herald* Office,
7277 Lower George-street.

ROCK SALT,

ON SALE in fine condition, by S. PEEK AND CO.,
6919 Importers and Dealers.

JUST LANDED, ex TROPIC—
Raisins in barrels
Currants, in caroteels.
ROBERT COVENY,
6891 102, Market-street.

FINE FAMILY TEA.

JUST IMPORTED, a large variety of the finest FAMILY TEA, in chests, halves, and quarters, Black and Green, for sale at
A. DAVY'S
Family and Shipping Grocery Warehouse, 550, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia. 6987

RANKIN'S CHEESE.

RANKIN'S CHEESE, equal to *English, without exception* the *best* in the colony.
To be had only at
A. DAVY'S, Observe—550, George-street,
6988 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
2000 bushels of maize, of the best quality
2000 bushels of bran
20 tons of hay
10 tons lucerne
20 tons of flour, first and seconds
Also,
Every description of goods in the provision line, consisting of tea, sugar, butter, bacon, &c., &c., &c.
JOHN GREER, Wholesale Storekeeper and Commission Agent, No. 1, Park-street, Sydney.
N.B.—A liberal allowance made to dealers, and those purchasing large quantities. 7283

TO PUBLICANS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—To be let or sold, with immediate possession, a new and commodious weather-board verandah House, finished in a superior manner, and well adapted for an hotel, being fitted with bar and tap rooms; also, detached weather-board kitchen, eight-stalled stable, out-buildings, &c.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
Fort-street. 7099

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE COMMERCIAL STORE AT SCONE.

THE above Premises having been established several years are now in full trade, and will be disposed of upon very reasonable terms; may be taken with or without stock-in-trade. A dissolution of partnership is the only reason for disposing of the above. *Principals* only will be treated with. Apply to Messrs. PITT and PRESTON, Sydney. 7105

TO BE SOLD by private contract, a four-roomed cottage, store-room, and pantry, and outhouses, together with the milk business transacted thereon, realising a clear profit of five pounds per week, for which a week's trial will be given, or a guarantee to that effect.
Sydney, April 30. 7199

SAXON RAMS.—The undersigned has for sale at Loowee, near Mudgee, Saxon Rams, at prices conformable to the present low state of the wool market, and also with reference to the number required.
JAMES WALKER.
Wallerowang, Hartley,
April 12. 6327

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
8953 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

TALLOW.

TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.
Payment—*Cash on delivery.*
WM. S. ALLEN,
2794 Sussex-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of Patrick Whelan, late of Maitland, in the colony of New South Wales, carrier, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Edward Joseph Daly of West Maitland in the county of Northumberland and colony of New South Wales Post-master and Timothy Joseph Mahony of West Maitland aforesaid Schoolmaster the Executors named in the last will and testament of the aforenamed Patrick Whelan deceased intend at the expiration of fourteen days from the date of this notice to apply to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction for Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said Patrick Whelan.
Dated this second day of May in the year of our Lord 1849.
THOS. WARD,
Proctor to the said Edward Joseph Daly and Timothy Joseph Mahony. 7257

CALIFORNIA.

THE undersigned being about to proceed to San Francisco, per Louisa, with goods of his own for disposal, desires to inform his friends and the public that he is willing to undertake the disposal of any merchandise, &c., that may be consigned to him for such purpose.
As he intends immediately to return to Sydney after his business is transacted, persons who may confide their goods to his charge may rest assured of having their returns at most in the space of six months.
THOMAS M'GEE,
6950 299, George-street, Brickfield Hill.

NOTICE.

THE Counting House of the undersigned will in future be closed at two o'clock on Saturdays. Accounts usually presented for payment on that day, will be paid on Friday.
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
May 2. 7269

MR. WILLIAM LITTLE, late of Killeshandra, county Cavan, Ireland, who arrived in the colony a few years since, and was last heard of from Sydney, will hear of something very much to his advantage by making application to
WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, Collins-street, Melbourne.
April, 1849. 6728

NOTICE.—CHARLES APPLETON AND CO. have removed their office from 438, George-street, to 489, nearly opposite the Barrack Gate, and on the first floor over Mr. Polack's Rooms. Entrance by the private door. 7083

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late J. H. Grose are requested to take the earliest opportunity of communicating, post paid, with MRS. J. H. GROSE, Lake Bathurst. 7177

NOTICE.

ALL persons holding orders or having claims on Mr David Perrier, late of the Burnett River, are requested to present the same on or before the 30th June, at the office of Messrs Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., Spring-street, otherwise they will be excluded from the benefit to be derived from the arrangement now made by Mr Perrier for satisfying the claims on him by partial payment.
Sydney, May 1. 7194

NOTICE.—To prevent expense any person still holding Orders drawn by the undersigned and dishonoured by Messrs. Montefiore Graham, and Co., are requested to forward them for payment to
ROBERT R. C. ROBERTSON,
Wellington Vale, Willingrove, New England.
April 24. 6808

TAKE NOTICE.—To all that have cattle and horses now running at Toongabbee, as my feed is getting bad, and water low and dangerous, I will not be answerable for any accidents after this date.
GEORGE BERESFORD, Toongabbee.
April 28. 7014

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSE STOCK.

THE Undersigned has no connection with any party or parties now about starting overland with horse stock to Adelaide, South Australia, or elsewhere.
T. W. SHEPHERD.
May 1. 7172

NOTICE.

CAUTION.—In event of a sale or other disposal of the BY horses running here under my care, being attempted by H. B. Beresford, Esq., the public is hereby cautioned that I will give no delivery until my claim against the proprietor, Mr. C. Bury, B.C.S., is finally adjusted by arbitration, or otherwise. And the public is likewise informed that the power of selling BY horses, which I have continually exercised, is derived from the express provisions of my Stud contract.
R. B. DAWSON.
Belford, Hunter's River, April 23. 6939

FREIGHT TO NEW ZEALAND.

WANTED, Freight, for about 250 tons of dead weight, to be landed at the Island of Kawau, near Auckland. For particulars apply to A. STANGER LEATHES, at the office of John Taylor, No. 9, Church Hill. 6581

£600.—THE above sum is required, on mortgage, for one year, of 4000 head of cattle, running on one of the best fattening stations in the northern district, having a frontage of twenty-five miles to the Barwin River. Security would also be given (if applied for) upon most valuable freehold property, producing a large annual rent.
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
7091 126, King-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Sheep Run, capable of depasturing 10,000 Sheep; it must be sound, healthy, and very open country—the middle district would be preferred. Apply, by letter, to the undersigned, stating full particulars and lowest terms
W. S. DELOITTE,
At Mr. Lublin's, corner of George and Hunter streets, Sydney. 6263

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a small second-hand Omnibus and harness, or a pair horse Coach.
Also,
A pony gig, a spring cart or dog cart, and a milk cart.
Apply to
MR. JOHN STEWART,
7114 York-street.

COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, for Cash, COLONIAL LEAF TOBACCO, in any quantity.
7234 W. H. ALDIS.

DRAY AND HORSES WANTED.—A good serviceable dray and two or three active horses or mares, fit for the road. Apply to Mr. ARMSTRONG, Hunter-street. 7235

WANTED, a Man as Cook and Walter. Apply to Mr. M'CONNEL, at Miss Gray's, Jamison street. 7251

PORTER WANTED. Apply to the Storekeeper, before eight o'clock in the morning.
THOMAS S. MORT,
7284 George-street.

WANTED, a Shepherd to proceed to Maneroo immediately. Apply to H. W. HAMILTON, Dixon-street. 7298

LAW.—Wanted, a situation as copying and engrossing clerk. Apply by letter to J. B., Mr. Pearce's, Gloucester-street. A respectable reference for character will be given. 7197

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A lady who would engage to prepare children for finishing masters; the most respectable references can be given. Apply to A. Z., *Herald* Office.

TO SPIRIT MERCHANTS and OTHERS.—Wanted, by a young man about 21 years of age, capable of taking charge of Wine or Spirit Cellars, and used to corking, stacking, &c., a situation. Has good recommendations. Apply to H. D., at Mrs. SMITH's, [illegible] George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by a [illegible] situation as [illegible] family. The advertiser [illegible] manent situation, [illegible] make herself useful [illegible] M. M., *Herald* Office.

LOST [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

MAY 1.—Mary, cutter, 20 tons, Captain Brush, from Circular Head the 29th April.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.—Columbus, barque, (P.O.P.) 487 tons, Captain Short, for London. Passenger—Mrs. Short.

May 2.—George, barque, 414 tons, Captain M'Vicar, for London.

CLEARANCES.

May 2.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 157 tons, Captain Pilfold, for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mr. Ellis, Mr. M'Laughlin, and Mr. James Craig.

May 2.—Sylph, cutter, 13 tons, Captain Pendergrass, for the Galliapogos Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Thomas Fielden, and St. Vincent, for London; Emma, for Hobart Town; Shamrock, steamer, for Melbourne and Launceston; Louisa and Miriam, for Port Nicholson; Cockermouth Castle, Dart, and Diana, for Melbourne; Miranda, for Port Albert; William, for Geelong and Portland Bay; Sylph, for the Galapagos Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 2.—Louisa, 14, M'Donald, from Shoalhaven, with 3 tons potatoes, 100 bushels wheat, 50 bushels barley, 8 bales wool; Magnet, 17, M'Intyre, from Shoalhaven, with 480 bushels wheat, 1 ton potatoes.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 2.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Pompey, 30, Richardson, for Newcastle, in ballast; Rosalind, 14, Bragg, for Broulee, in ballast; Dove, 13, Hart, for Broken Bay, in ballast; Juliet, 57, Rogers, for the Tweed River, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

May 2.—Mary, cutter, 20 tons, Captain Brush, from Circular Head; 16 tons potatoes, Order.

EXPORTS.

May 2.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 157 tons, Captain Pilfold, for Port Nicholson: 12 chests congou tea, 71 bags sugar, 1 ton rice, 2 Richards; 175 pieces timber, A. Hawley and Co.; 30 bales hay, M. Metcalfe; 6 cases jam, W. Pilfold; 9 casks porter, 1 bale mats, 3 bells cheesecloth, 600 sheep, 20 head of cattle, M. Joseph; 6 cases turpentine, 20 baskets oil, 10 chests and 10 half chests congou tea, 2 cases ironmongery, 6 cart axes and leaves, 1 case varnish, 25 hoes and 21 bundles iron, 10 boxes soap, J. S. Willis.

May 2.—Sylph, cutter, 13 tons, Captain Pendergrass, for the Galliapogos Islands: 1 case ivory, 2 cases calico, 1 case hardware, J. Allen.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR LORNE.—By the Thomas Fielden, this day, at noon; and by the Arabian, on Monday evening next, at 8½.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.—By the steamer Shamrock, this day, at 4 P.M.

N.B. The mail per Emma, for Hobart Town, will remain open until a change of wind takes place.

The cutter Mary arrived in port early on Tuesday morning, but nothing was known of it until she entered inwards at the Customs yesterday. She sailed from Circular Head on the 29th ultimo, for Melbourne, but being unable to make that port in consequence of heavy gales from the westward, put up for Sydney. She saw no vessels on her passage.

H.M. schooner Bramble sailed yesterday, for the purpose of sounding a shoal, somewhere, we believe, in the vicinity of Port Stephens, and will return to port again about the end of the week. H.M.S. Rattlesnake, we understand, will sail in a few days, on a surveying expedition to New Guinea and the Louisiade Archipelago, and is expected to be absent about nine months. She will be accompanied by the Bramble, as tender.

A report having been in circulation that the Columbus (P.O.P.) could not proceed to sea on Tuesday, for want of men, we have been requested to state that such was not the case, but that the vessel was detained by the Governor, under the terms of the mail contract, twenty-four men, for deserters.

The Cockermouth Castle, Emma, Miranda, William, Dart, and Diana, are all detained in consequence of the strong southerly wind. The former remains at anchor in Watson's Bay, the two latter off the Four Company's Wharf, and the others in the stream. The steamer Shamrock, for Port Phillip, is also detained until five o'clock this afternoon, in consequence of the weather.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
3	THURSDAY 18 42	4 11	4 6	6 24	

Full Moon, 12 m. past 3 P.M., May 7.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MAY 3,

Will be presented the Opera of MARITANA. Don Caesar, Mr. J. Howson; Don Jose de Santarem, Mr. F. Howson; Lazarillo, Mrs. Hoppe; Maritana, Mrs. Guerin; Marchioness de Montefiori, Mrs. Gibbs. After which, a Greek Pas de Trois, the Misses Griffiths and Signor Cornelli. To conclude with (for the first time) the laughable Farce of HOW DO YOU MANAGE? Mr. Poppey, Mr. Hoppe; Mr. Snooks, Mr. F. Howson; Mrs. Poppey, Mrs. Gibbs; Mrs. Snooks, Mrs. Rogers.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

AMONG the miscellaneous extracts in this morning's *Herald* will be found a paper on Vines and Wine Making, which we recommend all interested in that important branch of colonial industry to preserve for future reference. There is one point to which we would draw particular attention, and should be glad to have practical opinions;—the proper temperature for wine cellars. An intelligent correspondent, whose letter appeared in the *Herald* a few days since, warned wine makers against having their cellars too cold, but did not state what he thought was a proper degree of heat. The writer of the paper, it will be seen, says that the cellar should not be above 50°, and if it can be kept colder so much the better. We imagine that without some artificial means no cellar in this colony will be below 50°. We are not aware who Mr. T. C. BARNEWS is, but the paper was forwarded by the SECRETARY OF STATE to the GOVERNOR of the Cape of Good Hope, and is published by Sir W. T. DENISON in the *Robert Town Gazette*.

CITY ASSESSMENT.—List of applicants against the assessment of their properties in Phillip Ward, who will be heard by the Council on Friday, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock:—John Davis, John Dalley, George Fullerton, John Higgins, H. S. Hayes, Alexander M'Intosh, Francis M'Mahon, J. B. Murray, John Neale, Mary Power, Samuel Power, James Patterson, Michael Riley, W. B. Sutton, R. Thomson, D. Tierney, James Vinn, and F. L. Wallace.

CONVICTAL.—The mark Robinson, who was in custody for stripping the cost off a person named Hackin, while under the influence of liquor, on Saturday night last, was yesterday committed to take his trial.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—IN INSOLVENCY.

WEDNESDAY.

Before their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice MANNING.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved the confirmation of the certificates granted in the estates of the following persons, viz., Michael Dunn and James Dyball. Granted.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved the confirmation of the following plans of distribution:—

In the estate of Robert Cooper, junior, a dividend of 2s. 10½d.

In the estate of Thomas Pratt, a first dividend of 10s. in the pound.

In the estate of John Graham and Co., a first dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound. All granted.

IN THE ESTATE OF NOAH KENNEDY.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved, on the usual affidavit, that this estate be released from sequestration. Granted.

IN THE ESTATE OF W. PRESBAY, ESQ.

Mr. Lowe, on behalf of the insolvent, moved to have the above estate released from sequestration, which was opposed by Mr. Nicholas, on behalf of the official assignee and his solicitor. In the course of the argument certain law charges made against the estate were objected to.

The COURT reserved judgment.

IN THE ESTATE OF FOSS AND LLOYD.

Mr. PURDOY moved that Messrs. M'Neb and Bourne be relieved from their trusteeship. Granted.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice DICKINSON, and a Jury of four.

ISYUDO, RE. v. ELY.

This case has been twice before a Jury; on the first occasion the defendant had a verdict, and on the last the plaintiff. The facts of the case are simple enough, the question in issue being to whom credit was given. The plaintiff, a merchant, sues the assignees of the estate of Mr. Robert Johnson, the attorney, and is brought against the defendant on an attorney's bill for £15, due to that estate. The evidence on this occasion was nearly identical with that given on the two former. For the plaintiff Mr. Robert Johnson was called; he proved that before the action of Johnson v. Stewart was commenced he had been concerned for Henry Johnson, in a police office case, and that case related to some cedar. About which the action was afterwards brought. He proved that after the police case was concluded, Henry Johnson, and the now defendant, called at his office, and the instructions for the action were given; the now defendant, making use of, at the time, some such expressions as this—"I will be responsible for the costs," &c. He proved that the action proceeded to trial, and was lost. During the progress of the action, a letter was written to the defendant for money to pay counsel's fees, in consequence of which the money (£20) was paid, but by whom, the witness could not exactly say. The bill of costs was then made out, but the clerk in doing so had made a mistake in debiting the bill to Mr. Johnson; the bill was considered, with the exception of two items, which ought not to have been there. Mr. Richard Johnson, brother to the attorney, proved two sums of money, (£20 and £10) being paid during the progress of the action; but he could not swear that the £20 was paid by the defendant, though to the best of his belief it was; at any rate the defendant was present when it was paid; he, the witness, was not present when the £10 was paid, but knew it was paid; for the £20 he had given a receipt. Mr. John Gannon proved having delivered a letter to the defendant, asking him to advance money to carry on the action. A Mr. Stewart, the defendant in the action alluded to, proved that he heard the now *defendant say he had bought the cedar in question.* The learned counsel further wished to show, by the evidence that the now defendant had given at the trial of Johnson v. Stewart, he was the purchaser of the cedar; and for this purpose it was proposed to examine His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, who tried that case, or to let His Honor's notes be read. The learned counsel on the other side objected to His Honor being examined, on the ground that it would not be decorous to do so; or he would not be competent, the notes His Honor had taken would not be therefore evidence.

Mr. Justice DICKINSON said, it would be a most indecent thing to place His Honor the Chief Justice in the witness-box; indeed he thought it could not be done according to law. For himself, he would say, that if ever he were placed in the witness-box, under similar circumstances, to be examined and cross-examined, he would at once resign his appointment, for he would not endure the insult.

For the defendant, it was contended that the bill of costs delivered bore internal evidence that credit was given originally to Henry Johnson, and not to the now defendant; at any rate, it would show that Mr. R. Johnson only looked to the now defendant collaterally. The receipts given for the sums of money paid on account, on their face bore the undeniable admission that the money had been received from Henry Johnson. It was explained that the now defendant took no interest in the action, because he was a friend to Henry Johnson, and he had left word that he, Henry Johnson, could always be heard of at the defendant's; and this was the reason why the defendant was sent to to provide the funds to carry the action on, and which Henry Johnson paid. Henry Johnson himself was called: He proved distinctly that he and one Mark Leat went to Mr. R. Johnson's office together, and gave instructions to bring the action; he distinctly denied that the now defendant was with him, or that he ever sold he would himself be responsible for the costs of the action, or ever made himself so. He proved that he paid the two sums of £20 and £10, and got receipts for them, expressing that those sums had been received from him on account of that action. At the time the £20 was paid, the defendant was with him, and lent him £10 of that sum, which had since been repaid. In conclusion, he proved that he was not one on friendly terms with the defendant, and that he had never actually sold him the cedar. The *de bene esse* examination of Mark Leat was read. He corroborated the evidence of the last witness, as to how the action was commenced, and as to the now defendant not being present at that time.

In reply to this evidence it was urged that the receipts were not conclusive; they could always be explained; in this instance they were given not by Mr. R. Johnson, but by some of the clerks, who were ignorant that the action had been commenced upon the original liability of the now defendant. The same explanation would also be given to the bill of costs; that was not made by Mr. R. Johnson, but by some of the clerks, who were in a similar state of ignorance; and though Mr. R. Johnson had caused some errors to be rectified, yet all were not.

His Honor, in summing up, after alluding to the nature of the case, and to the fact that receipts were not always conclusive, but only *prima facie* evidence, and might be explained, as might also the bill of costs, said the question for the Jury to consider was, did they, upon a consideration of all the evidence laid before them to-day, think it more likely that not, that the defendant (either with or without Hy. Johnson, as a co-contractor) contracted to pay him for his work in the matter of the action of Johnson v. Stewart? If so, their verdict would be for the plaintiff; if not, then it would be for the defendant.

The Jury having retired for some half hour, came into Court, and said they could not agree, being equally divided.

After some little delay, counsel on either side agreed that the Jury should be discharged, and that a *stet processus* should be entered; which in effect put the action and to the action, each party paying his own costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Broadhurst and Fisher; for the defendant, the Solicitor-General and Mr. Darvall.

Attorney for the plaintiff, Mr. Thurlow, and for the defendant, Messrs. Carr and Owen.

TO-DAY'S CAUSE LIST.—Pite and another v. Pearce; Hymes v. Hughes, Holyoach v. Scott; Salamis v. Fisher; Rogers v. Tyler; Harris v. Sutton.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

Before W. H. Kelly, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, an adjourned special meeting was held. Nothing was done, and the meeting stands further adjourned until the 8th instant.

The court adjourned to sitting on Wednesday.

In the estate of J. W. P. Black, a second meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

In the estate of Morris Townend Somerville, and in that of John Gorrick, certificate meetings, at noon.

ADJOURNED TO-MORROW.

In the estate of William Newlands, a single meeting, at half-past ten.

ANALYSIS OF THE VITREOUS SLAG FROM THE ROSEMORRAN SMELTING WORKS.

1000 GRAINS of the mineral, finely communted, were intimately mixed with 2000 grains of carbonate of soda, and subjected to a dull red heat in a silver crucible till the matter entered into perfect fusion. The resultant mass was transferred into a mattrass, and effused with 1600 grains pure nitric acid, sp. gr. 1.25, 1000 grains pure muriatic acid, sp. gr. 1.17, and 2000 grains water, and digested for three hours at a temperature about 212° Fahr. This process was twice repeated. The insoluble residuum was well edulcorated, and the solutions and washings mixed. Tartrate of soda was carefully added to precipitate the lime in solution, and the precipitate added to the previous mass. Upon this mass was poured 1000 grains pure ammonia, sp. gr. 0.866, and digested with a gentle heat for fifteen minutes. The remainder being filtrated, and the washings and solutions mixed, were precipitated with excess of chlorohydric acid, the precipitate consisting of pure sulphur the roughly washed and dried, weighed 19.6 grains. The remaining precipitate, consisting of earthy substances, weighed 987.6 grains, and was rejected without further examination. The muriatic solution was now taken and quickly evaporated to dryness, 100 grains pure nitric acid added to the mass, and again desiccated. The residue thrown upon a filter was thoroughly washed with 1000 grains distilled water, till the washing when tested ceased to indicate the presence of copper. The precipitate dried at a red heat, weighed 24.3 grains. It consisted of peroxide of iron, and contained 17.1 grains of iron. The remaining solution on being tested indicated copper, manganese, lead, and a chloride held in solution by nitric acid, nickel, and arsenic. Hydrosulphide of ammonia was added cautiously. The precipitate, consisting of the sulphides of lead and arsenic, weighed 11.6 grains. It was intimately mixed with twice its weight of black flux and sublimed in a glass tube. A crust of metallic arsenic was obtained weighing 3 grains. Deducting 5.8 grains, the equivalent of the sulphide of arsenic from the mixed sulphides leaves 5.7 grains of sulphydrate of lead, equivalent to 4.24 grains of metallic lead. Muriatic acid was added in excess. Into the remaining solution, consisting of the oxides of copper and nickel, held in solution by chlorine, a plate of zinc, made the positive pole of a battery of three pairs, was immersed, which precipitated the copper. This, when digested in dilute muriatic acid, washed and dried, weighed 7.6 grains. The residue, as well as the manganese, were found in quantities too small to be appreciated. In the commencement of the analysis I discovered that a considerable amount of fluorine was present; but as a second operation would be necessary to determine its proportion, I have neither time nor inclination to determine to what extent it exists.

The results of the analysis are as follow:—

Earths	987.3 grains
Sulphur	19.6 "
Fluorine	Undetermined.
Iron	17.1 grains
Copper	7.6 "
Lead	4.24 "
Arsenic	3.00 "
Nickel	A trace
Manganese	Inappreciable.
Loss	10.36 grains
	1000.00

HERMES THUSMEGISTUS.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FIVE seamen of the brig Colonsay Castle, were yesterday brought up at the Water Police Court before Captain Browne, charged under the information of the master of the vessel, Captain Adam Wood, with having refused to go to sea, and with general insolence and disobedience of orders, contrary to the articles signed by the said seamen.

Mr. NICHOLS appeared for the prosecution, and explained that the seamen was brought up under a separate information.

The circumstances of the case, which were of the grossest nature we have seen for some time, were as follows:—

The seamen had been shipped in this colony, and had received an advance note of £3, payable three days after the departure of the brig. On Sunday last they were very inebriated, and used gross insolence to the captain and his officers; on the night of Monday, the captain went on deck, and instated on a double anchor watch being kept, the ship lying in Watson's Bay. The defendants refused to comply, saying it was not colonial fashion. They then went down below, but were shortly after summoned on deck and ordered to man the windlass, but the order was afterwards revoked, and a little more chain was paid out. The next day, when the order was given to weigh the anchor, the whole of the defendants refused to do so, or to proceed to sea. The only defence offered was that the Captain, when they refused to keep double anchor watch, called them a set of mutinous vagabonds.

Mr. NICHOLS remarked, that a case of conspiracy was clear against all the defendants, and he should have felt it his duty to ask for a committal, but for the inconvenience that the captain and sixteen passengers, who were on board, would have been put to if obliged to remain and prosecute.

Captain Browne fully concurred in the opinion of Mr. Nicholls, that a case for committal was clearly made out. It was about the grossest case he had heard of for a long time. There was not the slightest excuse for the conduct of the men, who might, if they felt aggrieved by the treatment of the Captain or any of his officers, had their legal remedy on the arrival of the ship at Port Phillip. But the vessel had been detained, to the great expense of the owners and a large number of passengers, in consequence of the behaviour of the defendants. It was a case which demanded the full penalty of the act, and he should inflict it, regretting indeed that the forfeiture of the advance money, which had been received by the men, would fall upon those who had stabed their notes. The sentence of the Court was, that each of the prisoners be imprisoned for the period of thirty days; and considering the aggravated nature of the case, he should decline making any order with respect to their clothes.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Emigrants' Fittings and Sundry Stores of the Emigrant Ship Digby.

MR. MORT.—At his Stores, George and Pitt streets, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Skins, and 20 Young Saxon Merino Rams, Sole Leather, Port Phillip Onions; at his Rooms, at half-past 12 o'clock, Building Land adjoining the Council Chambers, Macquarie-street, Building Land in M'Leay-street, Woolloomooloo, Shops and Building Land in Parramatta-street, Houses and Shop in Elizabeth-street, Peel Cottage, Balmain, Cottage near Burdekin's Terrace, Liverpool-street.

MR. W. G. MORRIS.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Miscellaneous Goods.

POLICE OFFICE.—Messrs. Moriarty and Moir, the magistrates for the day, were both in attendance at the Police Office yesterday. Besides them, Captain Innes, Aldermen Allen, and Mr. Josephson, took part in the business of the day. Messrs. T. W. Smart and J. Barling have been summoned for to-day (Thursday.)

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, PARRAMATTA.—An Address to Sacrificial Priests, will be delivered by the Rev. W. Cameron, M.A., on the 13th instant, being the sixth chapter of St. St. Matthew and Ninth of Hallowed by thy Name, in aid of the fund towards liquidating the debt on the church. The powerful appeal of the reverend gentleman produced a collection of £16 10s. 10½d. at the conclusion of the service, which, considering the badness of the times and the numerous calls which have lately been made upon the people of Parramatta, must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

ABSCONDING TIN POTTERS.—Two men were yesterday found guilty of absconding Mr. Holmes, one of the inspectors of the Sydney Police, and were each sentenced to pay a penalty of £3, and costs, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned in the Sydney Gaol for the term of six weeks.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday evening the premises of John Keith Hay, in Kent-street, were broken into and robbed of a number of articles, but fortunately of no great value.

STEALING CART WHEELS.—About two months ago a pair of cart wheels and a bellyband were stolen from the premises of one James Wilson, residing at Campsdown. On Tuesday afternoon Wilson recognised his last wheels on a wood cart, on the Parramatta Road, driven by a lad of about twelve or thirteen years of age, who gave his name as Samuel Anthony. The lad was given into custody, and yesterday was brought before Messrs. Moriarty and Moir on the charge of stealing them. He said the cart was the property of his stepfather, but he knew nothing of the wheels, except that they were new about three months ago. The boy was remanded until to-day, and orders were given to bring up the stepfather.

LICENSING SESSION.—This Court was formed yesterday of the Mayor, Alderman Thurlow, Captain Moriarty, Mr. Moir, and the Superintendent of Police. A number of fifteen of the applicantions which stood over for further consideration were remanded to by the Court.

PUBLICANS' RECOGNIZANCES.—The Right Worshipful the Mayor and the Superintendent of Police will be in attendance at the Police Office at ten this morning, for the purpose of receiving the publicans' bonds. A number of these documents are yet incomplete, wanting the signatures of the parties thereto. These may be attached after the magistrates adjourn to-day, and the parties concerned into so the next day appointed by their Worships for the purpose.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.—The head quarters of the Mounted Police is removed from the Military Barracks, George-street, to Carter's Barracks, Pitt-street South.

DESERTION OF A WIFE.—A fellow named Donald Gunn, appeared on summons before Messrs. Moriarty and Moir, yesterday, to answer the complaint of his wife for having deserted her and her children, and refusing to give her money for their support, although he had the means of doing so, and proved that he might be prosecuted against according to law. The poor woman said that she and the defendant had been married for seventeen years, that he was a stonemason, and although he found plenty of money to spend in drink, yet she could never get a penny from him for the support of herself or the children, who were consequently half starved as a proof of which last Saturday he spent all his wages, and on Monday, took away and pledged a table, and since then his behaviour, for the purpose of expending the proceeds in drink; that while under the influence of liquor she was compelled to take refuge with a neighbour in order to avoid his violence, and that she had lately been obliged to take advantage of his absence before she dare venture into the house to cook a bit of food for the children, as she considered he would murder her if he caught her inside the house again. The Bench ordered the defendant to enter into sureties for his good behaviour, and to keep the peace, for twelve calendar months; forty-eight hours were allowed to find bail, but in default, to be imprisoned for the period of one month.

Mr. Mort's Extensive Sales of Government Stores, This Day.—The attention of the public is particularly directed to Mr. Mort's sales of City Property, this day, as particularized in the advertisement.—Communicated.

We are requested to direct attention of all classes of purchasers to Mr. J. Schenk's sale, this day, at the Circular Wharf, of Surplus Stores and Emigrant Fittings of the Digby. Sale's commence at eleven o'clock precisely.—Communicated.

MINIMUM PRICE OF LAND.

PAPERS delivered in to the Committee of the House of Lords on Colonization from Ireland by Mr. Justice TURNEY:—

In reference to the rule of making £1 an acre the minimum upset price of land in New South Wales, I venture to suggest that, so while by such a rule is equivalent to a declaration that Government is not disposed to sell the Crown lands of the colony, but to retain them in its own hands. It is certain that a large portion of the lands of the colony, from their vast extent, must remain for very many years undisposed of, for it is only by gradual sales that a sale of these lands can, without detriment to the public interest, be effected; but the evil of the present minimum upset price is, that it checks the gradual disposal of the lands, and causes it to appear that the settled policy of the Government is to restrain and to discourage sale altogether, and to substitute premiumless occupation under leases for legal and permanent possession by purchase. The inexpediency, and, indeed, unfairness of a high minimum upset price, are with much force illustrated by a consideration of the very varied character of the soil of New South Wales. Of the many hundred thousands of acres in New South Wales and its dependencies, (not taking into account the large portion of it that is doomed to irretrievable sterility) the far larger portion which may be deemed available for the purpose of sale exhibits scarcely as much from their intrinsic nature as from the opportunities afforded for transit to market of their produce, varying in value as remarkably as, perhaps, the lands of any country in the world. There are, for instance, five and extensive tracts of rich alluvial land, especially in the district of Port Phillip, which are clear of timber, well supplied with water, level and, as it were, prepared by the hand of nature in readiness to receive the plough, and which may be relied on to yield annual and abundant harvests. There are also, however, vast less favoured tracts, or, as they are termed, blocks of land, consisting of many thousand acres. These form a succession of plains or downs, for the most part imperfectly watered, and are covered with a light grass requiring four or five acres to maintain a sheep. It is of land of this description that the cattle and sheep stations of the colony usually consist. For the most part, there is little or no land such as would grow wheat, included in or forming part of these sheep and cattle runs. In many of them the quantity of agricultural land is barely sufficient to yield a supply of wheat, maize, &c., for the maintenance of the stock and the persons employed upon them. Again, there are many cattle runs and sheep stations so ill-watered that they are obliged to be abandoned for two or three successive seasons of drought, during which period they are wholly unproductive and useless. The value of these lands is further affected by their proximity to or distance from towns, and by the greater or less facilities afforded by roads and opportunities of conveyance. Now to adopt a fixed upset price for land so varying in value, and an upset price, too, so high that it can only be regarded as a fair price for agricultural land, or of which at least a considerable portion is suitable for purposes of agriculture, or for land in favoured localities, is, in my opinion, to adopt a very inequitable rule of valuation, and one which, in effect must operate directly and unavoidably as a prohibition on the sale of all lands of inferior quality.

I venture further to explain the view I entertain by an illustration, which, though not based strictly upon facts, would, I apprehend, be found to be not materially at variance with them. If of the saleable lands of the colony twenty acres per cent. were taken at the quality worth £1 an acre and upwards, it would, I believe, be a higher average rate than some of the best informed persons in the colony would be disposed to admit, taking as a test of value the profit that experience has shown can be realized from land; and, the prospect of profit that by any fair and prudent calculation it can be expected to yield in time to come. If this assumption be correct, it follows that twenty per cent. per cent. of the land so long as the minimum price of £1 an acre is maintained, cannot be sold, except at a price above its value; a system, if sale that must be alike ruinous to the purchaser and injurious to the community in which such improident purchases prevail. The history of the early sales of land in the first years of the settlement of Port Phillip, and the consequences to which they led, will be found to attest the truth of these observations. To no cause, perhaps, more than to the speculative mania in land, which simply consisted in buying land at a price above its value, with the erroneous hope in many instances of disposing of it at a higher price still, is the great misery in which New South Wales and Port Phillip were involved about the years 1841 and 1843, legitimately and securely traceable.

If the object of adopting a high minimum upset price was to prevent persons who were brought to the colony for the supply of labour from too suddenly becoming (by reason of the cheapness of land) masters and employers of labour themselves, it has not been found to promote the end at which it aimed; on the contrary, I find the effect of discouraging sale altogether, and thereby augmented the inducements to the cheap possession of the land without sale, which is now the course by which the Crown lands of the colony are generally held. The difficulty of purchase was no doubt increased by a high minimum upset price, but the mere raising of the price did not diminish the facility for premiums occupation, and the providence of "the Squatting system," of which the high minimum upset price was the parent that produced and fostered it. If persons who arrived in the colony as labourers by a course of successful industry become possessed of means to purchase land, and to stock and improve it, such an advancement in their position is only the attainment of an object of ambition, which is the fair reward of all human prudent exertion. But if persons without adequate means to purchase and stock the land purchase it, as many have done, at a price above its value or at high credit prices, they enjoy their proprietorship for a very short time, and return, often through the Insolvent Court, to the labour market, which they unwisely left. I could certainly name not one person in New South Wales whom I have first seen driving a bullock team and afterwards driving his own earnings, and I have seen the same person, after the short-lived elevation to which an imprudent course of conduct had raised him, resuming his former and more congenial occupation. This, however, is only an illustration of a few and exceptional cases against which legislation cannot guard, whose duty and province it is to provide what is best for the whole community, and not waver in its course because some may commit follies and excesses which usually bring their own corrective and punishment with them. People may make imprudent purchases of land in like manner as persons sometimes may make imprudent marriages, but it appears to me to be an unfair table to make such possible imprudence a ground for establishing a price that operates as a prohibition upon sale, as it would be to interdict matrimony altogether, because some times people may marry "for money" instead of "for better." In conclusion on this subject, I venture respectfully to refer to the Report of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, of September, 1847, on the sale of Crown land, and the evidence appended thereto, as containing cogent and conclusive arguments against the policy of continuing the present minimum upset price of land of £1 an acre.

With respect to the general question of Emigration, I beg to suggest that care should be taken to prevent any ground of jealousy or dissatisfaction in the colony by emigrants being selected from one part of Ireland in preference to another. English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants are equally acceptable, and suitably adapted for agricultural and pastoral pursuits of the colony, as well as of those other pursuits for which the export of labour and the street unemployed operatives there will henceforth require their labour. Well-intentioned religious zeal may prompt some to recommend an exclusive preference of those emigrants who coincide in their own religious tenets, but such a rule of selection must obviously furnish just grounds of offence to the class excluded on account of their creed or country. There is, indeed, the less reason for such a rule in dealing with the question of emigration to the Australian colonies, for all religious communities there receive impartial aid from the State, according to their respective numbers. With respect to Irish emigrants generally, I am aware that an objection to them is entertained on account of their unwillingness to leave Sydney and to enter into engagements in the remote parts of the colony where their services are most required, and, considering this objection, sufficient weight has not, I fear, been given to the well-known attachment of the Irish of all religious denominations to the strict observance of the Sabbath Day, and to the strong influence that is thereby exerted in the colony, they and their young families are without the advantages of that religious instruction and advice to which at home they had been accustomed from their childhood. In the distant towns—from the capital—of Yass, Goulburn, and Bathurst, Irish emigrants abound, because their religious pastors are to be met with there; but many others have evinced a reluctance to be employed at distant stations, where a clergyman is not to be seen from one end of the year to the other. The great increase of religious and educational instruction in distant parts of the colony, and the earnestness with which those clergymen have promoted both in and out of the Legislative Council, it may be expected will soon remove this ground of reluctance, and render the Irish emigrants as well disposed to go to one part of the colony as to another.

As favorable emigration engages much attention at this moment, I beg leave to suggest that, besides the inquiry that will no doubt be made into the moral character of the captains and medical superintendents, provision should be nevertheless made against the abuse of power and opportunities which they or others placed in authority over the female emigrants may commit. During the period I held the office of Attorney-General I prosecuted to conviction a captain and doctor of a ship for their cruel treatment of a female emigrant. But a far more aggravated case of cruelty was brought under my notice by Mrs. Chisholm which I had no legal means of punishing; it was the seduction of a female emigrant by the medical superintendent of the ship in which she arrived. The circumstances of the case were, without exception, the most heartless and wicked I ever met with; yet, as in order to maintain an action for seduction the relation of master and servant must subsist between the plaintiff and the seduced female, and there was no person towards whom the young emigrant stood in this relation, no action would lie, and the delinquent therefore escaped with impunity. As in actions of this description it is necessary to give some proof of a loss of service by the plaintiff, which in most cases is a fiction, and in many, as in the seduction of a nobleman's or gentleman's daughter, an absurd fiction, the evil might be met and corrected by a fiction also, such as that all female emigrants should, for the purpose of such an action, be deemed to be the servants of the agent of emigration, or some other public officer approved of by Government, and that no further proof of loss of service should be required than was afforded by the evidence establishing the fact of seduction. The case to which I have adverted is not the only one of a similar kind that has been brought to my knowledge. That the present state of the law affords very defective means of redress for an injury of this nature, all who are engaged in the practice and administration of the law are disposed to admit; but it certainly is most inexplicable that these defective means should be permitted to continue without alteration or amendment in cases in which the act of seduction is aggravated by a breach of trust almost as sacred as a parental one, and in which it is peculiarly the bounden duty of the State, whose adopted children these female emigrants are, to protect them by legislative provision from the irreparable injury and, certain, calamities inflicted and entailed upon them by the guilty conduct of their seducer.

I have, &c.,
R. THERRY.

18, Arlington-street, Piccadilly,
28th June, 1848.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The well ventilated fact, that the cotton tree has the capacity to flourish in a dry atmosphere in a greater degree than most plants, ought to be considered by the people of New South Wales, who can boast of no export of amount save wool, as a very great fact. For no nation can thrive unless it produce something to pay for what it consumes of foreign goods; and wool, at the present time, will not pay for what we consume but at the ruin of the present sheep-holders. Their successors, to whom they may sell their flocks at half-a-crown a head, may do pretty well with wool at a shilling a pound; because they will start free from debt.

If your correspondent at Bolwarra look into M'Culloch's *Dictionary* he will see as follows:—

1. That the light brown cotton is in Liverpool esteemed the best.

2. That the seeds being firmly imbedded in the pod has ceased to be an objection since the invention of Mr. Whitney's machine.

3. That the best sea-island cotton grows on small sandy islands contiguous to the shores of Georgia, and on the low grounds along the sea.

The upland, grows at a distance from the coast, and until Mr. Whitney's machine was invented, was of little value; but that machine "separates the wool from the seed, with the greatest facility, and has done for the planters of Georgia what Arkwright did for Lancashire." The imports, since Whitney's machine came into use, from the United States alone, have increased to 375 millions of pounds, (1837). Since then the amount has gone on increasing, but I am not able to state the amount. I believe it is not far from being five or six hundred millions. Such indeed is the consumption of cotton in England, that in 1832 it required forty-two millions of pounds of flour to make it into cloth. The consumption of flour at the present time is probably double. (M'Culloch's Dictionary.)

I consider the experiment of the Messrs. Jackson as important as it is praiseworthy, and that they deserve the thanks of the colony. And if gentlemen who live outside Sydney, and have paddocks, would trench a few rods of ground, and read the Encyclopedia on the article "Cotton," and apply to Mr. Kidd for seed, and make experiments, and form themselves into a club, and dine together once a year, and lay the products of their experiments on the table along with the dessert, their experience might then be communicated to each other, with much rational amusement to themselves, and probable ulterior benefit to the country.

The Floral Society is useful as well as pleasing, and I rejoice in its success. But in the present depressed state of the colony as regards our agricultural and pastoral capitalists, ornamental societies should not be seen exclusively to absorb the money and attention of the merchants and professional men of Sydney, nor of society in general. It seems to indicate an Athenian sort of frivolity to be rearing flowers with enthusiasm, and making delicious nosegays, when the squatting, (that is to say the present wealth of the colony) are in a state of bankruptcy. The port of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, of September, 1847, on the sale of Crown land, and the evidence appended thereto, is containing cogent and conclusive arguments against the policy of continuing the present minimum upset price of land of £1 an acre.

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wine is left tasteless. A great deal of flavour can escape in this manner with comparatively little alcohol, and the wine may thus remain strong, but flavourless. This is the case in the greater part of Southern Europe; and hence the necessity for resorting to artificial flavours, which although now managed with skill are far inferior in every respect to the natural flavour of the grape.

A slow process is essential, therefore, to the perfect vinous fermentation. This must be ensured by the choice of a cool cellar, and by protecting the must from the too rapid action of the atmosphere.

The upper crust, formed by the lees in their separation from the liquor, must not be broken through by the bubbles of gas, if the flavour is to be retained. The escape of gas must be imperceptible to the eye until it passes through a receptacle which we shall immediately describe.

There is no real difference between what we have called "spirituous fermentation" and distilling, except that, in distilling, extraneous heat is applied to quicken the process, and drive off the alcohol, which is caught in a receiver. In fermenting, the temperature of the mixture is raised, but the alcohol engendered is not immediately driven out. It has a tendency to escape with the carbonic acid gas, and in a warm room soon evaporates in an open vessel. When more alcohol has escaped than is necessary to preserve the sugar and other ingredients contained in the grape juice, the third stage or acetous fermentation commences, and we obtain vinegar.

The wine maker's attention should, therefore, be concentrated on the first stage, or that of the vinous fermentation. He must seek to preserve the flavour and the strength, and in doing so he will preserve a pleasant degree of sweetness.

The choice of the cellar in which his wine-presses stand is the first object to be considered. It should, if possible, be underground; excavations in hills, whether natural or artificial, are the best, because the water filtering through the earth keeps up a cool temperature. If there is much water, it should be collected into a little stream, and allowed to flow along the floor, under the doorway. The water absorbs and carries with it the carbonic acid gas which escapes from the casks in which the fermentation goes on, and keeps the air in the cellar sweet and wholesome. The entrance should, if possible, be turned towards the north, or should be defended from the sun's rays by trees. It should only be opened early in the morning, or at night.

The temperature should not rise above 50° Fahrenheit in the cellar, but if it can be kept lower it is so much the better.

The flavour in the grape lies in an essential oil, which is evolved at the same time with the saccharine matter in the ripening berry, and which has its seat immediately under the skin. For this reason, the manner of bruising the grape is not a matter of indifference, and after many attempts to invent mills for crushing, the wine growers have returned to the old method of treading; large leather boots, armed with nails, are kept for this purpose at most of the large wine establishments on the Rhine. The bruised grapes should be filled into horse hair bags, when white wine is made, and placed in the presses, the juice, flowing from which is immediately filled into pipes or double pipes, standing on end, and furnished with a very simple and inexpensive apparatus, which ensures the preservation of both flavour and spirit, if the temperature of the cellar be kept moderate. This is no other than a small tin tube, 1½ inches in diameter, inserted into the barrel, near the top, and projecting from it three inches, when it turns down about as much, offering the means of plunging it in a small bowl of water. The water absorbs the carbonic acid gas as it evolves, and discharges it, when charged to excess, into the atmosphere, without allowing any escape of flavour or of alcohol.

By this simple and inexpensive precaution, the finest and strongest wines may be made without any addition of brandy. But the process is rather slow. The wine may be racked off four times in the course of the first year, and twice in every succeeding year; but it is needless to keep it in casks furnished with the tube after the first racking, the proper time for which is indicated by the cessation of all escape of carbonic acid gas through the tube.

The process of ripening is one of slow fermentation carried on in the cask, which absorbs the carbonic acid gas, but likewise without injury to the flavour. The period when the wine can be sent to market or shipped, depends on a nice adjustment of the balance between the alcohol evolved, and the quantity of sugar contained in the wine. Of course, the balance is not established until alcohol enough is evolved to preserve the other ingredients.

Wines in which this balance has been destroyed by loss of alcohol, in consequence of too rapid evaporation, must be brandied, to make them stand the voyage,—a process which is wholly unnecessary if the directions respecting the fermentation here given are punctually followed.

THOS. COLLINS BANFIELD.

October 17, 1848.

A VISIT TO THE DERBYSHIRE POTTERIES.

(From Chambers' Journal.)

THESE works are scattered over a finely-undulating district lying midway between Burton-on-Trent and the classic town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch—the more important being comprised in the villages of Woodville—or Wooden-Box, as the labouring population persist in calling it—and Swadlincote. The neighbourhood abounds in the most essential materials—coal and clay; and the eye, as it roams over the slopes of the hills, is attracted by the grey smoke of distant limekilns—huge conical furnaces smoking like petty volcanoes; and here and there the tall chimney and black creaking machinery of the coal-pits. It is one of the scenes, half agricultural, half commercial, so often met with in the midland counties—the greenness of the pastures and hedgerows obscured by smoke, and the fields intersected by numerous black footpaths, or gradually disappearing under the continually accumulating heaps of refuse. Industrial art, however, is always deserving of attention, whatever its locality; as, apart from the gratification arising out of the sight of the various mechanical or other operations, there are peculiarities originating in local circumstances, and their effect upon the manners and habits of the persons employed.

During a recent sojourn in the north, I was enabled to visit the works at Swadlincote, where I met with a most cordial reception from Messrs. Sharpe, the proprietors, who at the same time gave me every facility for making such inquiries as suggested themselves. It should be premised that the crockery made upon this district is, almost without exception, "yellow ware," which, humble as it is, presents ample scope for the exercise of inventive genius.

I was first conducted to the stores of raw material—the clay, which is obtained at distances of a mile or so, in different parts of the valley in which the manufactory is situated. It lies at a depth varying from five to thirty yards beneath the surface, with a seam of coal immediately above it. It is of a dirty grey colour, and when broken, invariably exhibits remains of what appear to have been rushes, among which frequently occur perfect and beautiful impressions of small leaves. In "getting" this clay, where near the surface, a singular fact has come to light: the overlying bed of coal has been in many places dug away, apparently by human agency, but not the slightest clue exists as to the period when the removal was effected.

After excavation, many tons of the clay are laid together in flat heaps, and exposed to the atmosphere, by which means the hardened lumps disintegrate, and get into working condition: the length of time required for this purpose is about six months. To insure a continual supply, a number of these heaps are kept in different stages of forwardness. Their presence upon the ground immediately surrounding the works is one of the ugly features of the neighbourhood.

When ready for use, the clay is mixed and mashed with water, no other ingredient being necessary, as is the case in the Staffordshire potteries, where superior kinds of ware are manufactured. When sufficiently attenuated, it is passed through a fine silk sieve, and falls, perfectly freed from grit and other coarse substances, into a deep brick cistern, from which it is pumped into an adjoining cistern, called the "kiln," not more than one foot in depth, but fifty feet long and five feet wide. While on this kiln, the superabundant water is evaporated by the application of heat, after which the clay becomes surprisingly tenacious, and is ready for the "throwers," "pressers," or "dish-makers."

The thrower works with a horizontal wheel in front of him. Taking up a lump of the moist clay, he throws it down upon the revolving instrument, and in a few seconds, under his manipulation, the shapeless mass becomes a basin, vase, or jar. In this way jugs, mugs, bowls, garden-pots, and a host of miscellaneous articles, are produced with marvellous despatch—almost incredible to a stranger, and yet essential to the urgent appeal for cheapness. It is interesting to note the instantaneousness with which changes of form are made; whatever be the object in the workman's thought, such it rises before him—jug, mug, vase, or basin—a slight variation in the pressure or application of the fingers produces the required variation. How much in this case depends on tact? Each movement, from throwing down the lump to its separation from the wheel as a finished vessel, can only be acquired by steady practice. Much, too, depends on the condition of the thrower's hands. After a strike, or a long fit of idleness, a short apprenticeship, so to speak, must be served before they again acquire the accustomed ease and smoothness.

Messrs. Sharpe have shown that the manufacture of yellow ware, not less than that of nobler products, admits of improvements. In their hands the uncouthly daubed vessels are assuming an ornamental and even elegant appearance, without adding to the cost or diminishing the utility. These changes are of a nature to cause a large development in the moulders' (pressers') branch of the trade. I saw some of the first of the improved articles: one of the alterations consists in giving a decagonal or polygonal form to the outside of a basin without destroying the circular form within. The number of faces, it is obvious, may be made to vary with the size of the article, and a most agreeable effect is produced by this comparatively slight modification, especially in some specimens where each angle of the exterior was made the termination of a moulded Gothic heading immediately below the rim. In a similar way the edge of a pie-dish is made to present a series of graceful curves to the eye, without at all complicating the task of future cleansing.

After the vessels made by the thrower have undergone a partial drying, they are finished on a lathe by the turner, who also applies the stripes or bands of colour. On the bench before him are seen several close vessels resembling teapots, with hollow straight handles, and the spouts terminated by one, two, or quills. Each of these vessels contains a colour in solution, and the turner, taking them up in turn, places the quills close to the swiftly-revolving jug or basin, and by blowing into the handle, forces the colour against the clay, on which it remains permanently imprinted. In this way any variety of bands may be produced; and here also due regard has been had to improve and chasten the effect. There is no good reason why a thing should be ugly because it is cheap. By the introduction of black or dark-brown veins transferred from printed paper, the appearance of Sienna marble is given to the finished articles, and a character stamped on yellow ware qualifying it to take its place among more costly clay: in fact marbling raises it to an equality of price with other kinds. Those extraordinary figures seen on the sides of yellow jugs and basins, representing a bunch of moss or cluster of fibrous sea-weed, are produced by one touch of a pencil charged with colour. These are put on by the turner's assistant—frequently a female—who takes the vessels away as fast as they are finished, first giving a few rapid touches with the brush. The colour being mixed with tobacco water, runs of itself into the fantastic shapes above alluded to. By and by these will give place to a better style of art, and the vessels which escape breakage may do duty in the museums of posterity.

After the turning, the vessels are ready for the spouts and handles. The latter are produced by filling a box-press with clay, and then by a turn of the handle, a strip of clay of the required form, three or four feet in length, is forced out at an orifice underneath. The strips are cut into lengths, trimmed, and bent to the proper curve, and affixed by moistening the points of contact with a little water.

When dried a sufficient time in the atmosphere, or, according to the weather, in a "hot-house," the whole batch of ware is put into the "biscuit-oven" to be "fired." Most persons are familiar with the enormous conical structures to be seen at potteries and glass-works. Within the outer wall an inner circle is built up, which forms the oven. The articles to be fired are placed inside of large coarse pans, called "seggars," made of fireclay and marl—plate on plate, basin in basin, as closely as possible; and when filled, the seggars are piled one on the other, until the oven, which will contain nearly 3000, is completely occupied. The mouth is then bricked up, and the fires lighted. These are ranged at the bottom of the edifice, and the heat and flame on their passage upwards soon convert the whole contents of the oven into a glowing red hot mass; the process lasting for three days.

The ware, after this first burning, is called "biscuit," and has changed its hue from brownish gray to a delicate cream colour; the yellow tinge is subsequently produced by the glaze and a second firing in the "gloss oven." There, however, the articles cannot be so closely placed as in the biscuit-oven, as by the fusion of the glaze with which they are coated, they would, whenever the surfaces came into contact, be inseparably fastened together. A space between them is therefore absolutely indispensable, and the separation is effected by means of "stilts" and "spurs;" a sort of small tripod, with pointed extremities, on which the articles rest one within the other, so that the points of contact are reduced to a minimum, and the glaze remains uninjured. The gloss-oven will contain about 2000 seggars; when filled with these, the mouth is bricked up, as in the former case, but leaving one small opening, two or three inches square, by which to draw out the 'trials.' These are rings of dark-coloured clay, manufactured expressly for the purpose, and placed in the interior of the pile opposite the orifice; and their colour, on being withdrawn at the end of about twenty-four hours, by means of a long slender iron rod, at once informs the practised observer whether to stop or continue the burning. If the former, the screen of brick-work that closes the mouth is taken down, the fires are put out, the external air rushes in on the glowing mass; and when sufficiently cooled, the seggars are brought out, and their contents, now finished, transferred to the store-rooms. There is a remarkable difference in the effect of cold air upon the heated ware: if suffered to rush suddenly into the biscuit-oven, every article would be cracked by the lowering of the temperature. In this there is therefore no withdrawing of the screen or fires, but all is suffered to cool gradually. In the gloss-oven, on the contrary, no damage ensues from the sudden admission of air: the glaze, from some cause not clearly explained, appears to prevent the breaking. Sometimes when goods are urgently wanted, or the men wish to get through their work early, they will enter the oven and bring out the seggars while it is yet apparently too hot for the endurance of anything but a salamander—another instance of the wonderful power of adaptation to circumstances in the human constitution. There are four ovens connected with these works; the stock of seggars is 10,000, but constantly renewed, as the loss by wear and breakage is from 200 to 300 per week. It is sometimes difficult to get rid of the rapidly-accumulating refuse; its general destination is to repair the roads. At present it is in demand for railway purposes. In districts where gravel is scarce, refuse pots and pans may make serviceable ballast.

Adjoining the store-rooms, were the finished ware is piled away, are the packing-rooms, in which men are continually engaged in despatching crates well filled with goods to order. A singular practice prevails in this department in enumerating the various articles which are sold by dozens: but here a dozen does not always mean twelve; for in order to keep up a uniformity of prices in the accounts, one big jug, which may be worth as much as thirty-six little ones, is reckoned as a dozen; the thirty-six are also set down as a dozen; and so on with intermediate sizes. Dishes and plates, however, and some other articles, are counted twelve to the dozen.

Messrs. Sharpe's trading connections are almost exclusively confined to the United States and British possessions in America; and in going through the store-rooms, the visitor is struck by the sight of many articles which seldom or never come into use in this country. Some of these, an exaggerated teapot in particular, are so ugly, as to say but little in favour of backwoods' taste. English hawkers will scarcely take them, even as a free gift. The most characteristic article, however, is the spittoon; this, by recent improvements, is made sufficiently ornamental to appear in a drawing room. Some are of extraordinary dimensions, after a registered model: it has been proposed to call them the "Congressional Spittoon." The idea was suggested to one of the firm while on a visit to the House of Representatives at Washington, by seeing a large square pine box, with a grass turf in the bottom of it, placed at each door of the rotunda: and the new article is his attempt to render the results of a disgusting habit somewhat less repulsive.

While looking at work, attention is naturally drawn to the workers. About a hundred "hands" are employed in this establishment; and the impression left on the mind, after a review of the whole, is, in spite of a feeling to the contrary, that of a lower class. There is an approach to abjectness, an absence of a well-to-do expression, which cannot be referred to the nature of the occupation. Perhaps we have here a phase of the labour question, on which it may not be unprofitable to bestow a little consideration.

The population of the immediate neighbourhood comprises about 1000 souls; their habits are migratory, and many are not natives. The men in the employment of Messrs. Sharpe earn from 18s. to £2 per week; women from 7s. to 9s.; and in some instances father, mother, and three or four children are engaged at the manufactory. The hours of labour are from six to six, with intervals for meals. Now it is a lamentable fact, that whatever the amount of earnings, nothing is saved. In too many instances a large proportion of the wages received on Saturday is wasted in sottish revels before Monday. With the exception of nine-pins, there are no recreations; the little gardens which in the Staffordshire potteries present so pleasing an array of choice flowers, are here carelessly kept or altogether neglected. There being no savings' bank in the village, the employers on one occasion proposed to some of the workmen that a small portion of the weekly wages should be left towards a fund to be had recourse to in slack seasons or in case of illness. Books were provided to keep the men's accounts, and for a time small sums were left as proposed. Very soon, however, every man claimed the reserved amount due to him, and some among them intimated that "Masters only want to find out how much money we've got, and then cut us down." In another instance the employers endeavoured to establish a library, and to promote the sale among their hands of a monthly periodical, in which, at the cost of a penny, pleasing information and instruction were conveyed. Even this was distrusted by the workpeople, as a design of the employers to induce sober and frugal habits, in order to their being found able to live upon some contemplated reduction of wages. The object was thus defeated, and the few who had begun to read soon ceased to pay any attention to books. This dogged resistance to enlightened attempts to ameliorate their condition, is a striking yet lamentable characteristic of the class in question.

Great forbearance, it is clear, must be exercised in dealing with such notions—notions as suicidal to the possessor as they are mischievous to others. Take, for example, the simple exchange of work for wages: the employers say to the men, "We shall be busy now, and must work hard for the next twelve months." Instead of seeking to turn this promising state of things to account, the men immediately slacken their exertions, and instead of making full time, are content to crawl through about five days a week. On the other hand, in a slack season, they are as eager to work as they were before indifferent, and will get through as much in three days as in five days on ordinary occasions. Again, should one of the turners prove to be of a more aspiring and enterprising character than his fellows, he is prevented from rising by absurd trade regulations. It is a rule of this branch of the business, when a certain amount of work is required, to leave the apportioning of it to the men themselves; and provided the order be completed in time, the masters offer no interference. On the principle of equal rights, the law keeps every one at the same dead level: the turner who could finish his twenty or thirty dozens per day, is not permitted to undertake more than he who can finish but ten dozen. The oppressive nature of such a regulation as this will at once be obvious. In some instances, where men have left off drinking habits, and manifested a desire to get forward, the employers would be glad to encourage the progressive disposition; but the statute steps in, and repels the kindly aid, and dooms the aspirant to a position hopeless as that inflicted by the caste laws of India. It will be long before education, or, what is usually comprehended in the work, will reach this and similar evils. Might not a remedy be found in some local legislative influence?

With the exception of Sunday schools, there is but one school in the village, and that is not well attended; the opportunity of acting on the minds of the young, of training them to sounder principles, is thus grievously neglected. Where does the blame lie? Is enough done for the people, or do they do too little for themselves? Is a large capital inimical to their welfare? The latter question is replied to by facts. It is not unusual in the district now under consideration for some of the employers to keep a grocery or public-house, or both, at which it is expected their hands will lay out their money. The penalties of the truck law are sought to be evaded by paying the wages in coin; should any of the employed, however, make their purchases elsewhere, speedy dismissal is the understood result. It is believed that, as "pot-works," several of these establishments do not pay; but they are kept going by the profit realised on the beer and groceries. The neighbouring manufacturers, who conduct their business on just principles, are thus placed at a disadvantage: should it become known that they are working on new patterns, the improvement, which may have cost hours of thought and labour, is no sooner made public than an inferior imitation of it is thrown into the market by unprincipled traders, who look to other sources for their profits. The tendency of such a system to debase the operative can hardly admit of doubt.

It will thus appear that endeavours after reformation must be made to include masters as well as men; and any reformation which should not include the two parties would be incomplete. Mrs. Jameson says, writing on the subject of indifferent wives, "Let there be a demand for a better article, and the better article will be supplied." If the call for better masters and better workmen has not been urged long enough and loud enough, I would suggest, in conclusion, that the present time is a fitting one for its reiteration.

CHARLES LAMB IN A FIX.—We travelled with one of those troublesome fellow-passengers in a stage coach that is called a well-informed man. For twenty miles we discoursed about the properties of steam, probabilities of carriage by ditto, till all my science, and more than all, was exhausted, and I was thinking of escaping my torment by getting up on the outside, when, getting into Bishop's Stortford, my gentleman, spying some farming land, put an unlucky question to me, "What sort of a crop of turnips I thought we should have this year?" Emma's eyes turned to me, to know what in the world I could have to say; and she burst out into a violent fit of laughter, maugre her pale, serious cheeks' when, with the greatest gravity, I replied that it depended, I believed, upon boiled legs of mutton!—*Final Memorial of Charles Lamb.*

THE PROPOSED WHALING COMPANY.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

WE resume our notice of the interesting statistics given by Mr. Enderby in his pamphlet on the Southern whale fishery, the first portion of which we gave on the 20th instant.

Mr. Enderby, in speaking of the prosecution of the fishery from the colonies, alludes to the geographical position of New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, the islands in their vicinity, and New Holland, as affording great natural advantages for carrying on the trade; but justly remarks, that many years must elapse before the colonies will of themselves be in a position to develop, to any greater extent than at present, this valuable branch of industry. The imports of the produce of the colonial fisheries in 1845, although they contrast favourably with the result of our own trade, nevertheless exhibit a great decrease. The return which, in 1838, amounted to 20,138 tuns, had decreased in 1841 to 17,397 tuns, and in 1845 to 12,781 tuns. This decline, however, attributable solely to a want of means for prosecuting it. The great scarcity of money in those colonies for the last few years not only prevented the investment of more capital in the trade, but also induced the withdrawal of a portion of that employed. As the value of money increased, parties withdrew their capital for investment in ways which, for the time, produced a greater profit, and it is but reasonable to expect that the whale fishery from the Australian colonies will continue to be subject to similar fluctuations from such causes.

With respect to the prosecution of the fishery by the Americans, there can be no doubt that they have found the speculation remunerative; the large increase, no less than the actual number of their vessels, sufficiently attest this, whilst the large scale upon which they conduct the trade tends to success.

In order to show the advantage, however, which we should gain over the Americans by the plan proposed by Mr. Enderby, the following statement of the result of the fishery by American, British, and Australian ships may be given:—

Ships.	Average duration of Voyage. Years.	Months.	Days.	Quantity of Oil obtained.	Average Produce per Month, allowing Ten Months for Passages.
				Tuns.	Barrels.
American ships in the Spermaceti whale fishery (average of 85 ships of 326 tons, and carrying 30 hands each)	3	8	3	138 of spm oil ……	39
				42 of com mon oil	11
American ships in the common whale fishery (average of 101 ships of 311 tons, and carrying 28 hands each)	1	11	7	214 common oil	177
				16 sperm oil ……	11
American ships in the common whale fishery (average of 25 ships, of 254 tons, and carrying 22 hands each)	1	11	2	170 common oil	125
				16 sperm oil ……	12
British ships in the Spermaceti* whale fishery (average of 11 ships of 362 tons, and carrying 22 hands each)	3	9	5	144 of spm oil ……	40

* The English ships in the sperm whale fishery fish for sperm oil only.

Australian ships of 250 tons burthen, and carrying twenty-two hands (estimated from the day of sailing, and no allowance being made for passages):—

	Produce per Month.
Vessels in the Spermaceti Whale Fishery, sperm oil … … … …	71 barrels.
Vessels in the Common Whale Fishery, common oil … … … …	142 "
Ditto, ditto, ditto, sperm oil … …	19 "

Thus the produce per month was:

	Sperm Oil.	Com Oil.
Spermaceti Whale Fishery, American ships (326 tons) … …	39 bls.	11 bls.
Ditto, ditto, British ships (362 tons)	40 "	
Ditto ditto, Australian ships (250 tons) … … … …	71 "	
	Com. Oil.	Sperm Oil.
Common Whale Fishery, American ships (311 tons) … … …	177 bls.	11 bls.
Ditto, ditto, (254 tons) … … …	125 "	12 "
Ditto, Australian ships (250 tons)	142 "	19 "

So that, in every respect, the advantage preponderates largely in favour of the colonial vessels; the results clearly showing that the prosecution of the fishery from stations in the Pacific, in vessels of 250 tons, is infinitely more successful than prosecuting it either from England or America, in vessels of a larger size. In accounting for the greater success of the Australian vessels, it may be observed that they are *immediately* on the whaling ground from the time of leaving port.

It only now remains to contrast the cost of outfit of vessels from England or America and from the colonies; and without entering into the basis of the calculations upon which the estimates are formed, it may be briefly remarked—

1. That a vessel of 350 tons, in the Sperm-Whale Fishery, fitted to sea from England or America, for a four years' voyage, at an outlay (including interest) of £10,920, yields a profit of about £580.

2. That a vessel of 250 tons, in the Sperm-Whale Fishery, fitted to sea from one or other of the colonies in the Pacific, for four voyages of a year's duration each, at an outlay (including interest) of £7260, yields a profit of about £5665.

3. That a vessel of 250 tons, in the Common Whale Fishery, fitted to sea from England or America, for a two years' voyage, at an outlay (including interest) of £5500, yields a profit of about £720.

4. That a vessel of 250 tons, in the Common Whale Fishery, fitted to sea from one or other of the colonies in the Pacific, for two voyages of a year's duration each, at an outlay (including interest) of £5500, yields a profit of about £3136.

It further appears that the rate of earnings of the vessels, per ton, in the respective cases, is as follows:—

SPERM.OIL FISHERY.

1. Ship of 350 tons from England or America, four years' outlay, £10,920:—

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount of earnings ……	12,000	0	0
Rate per ton, for whole period ……	34	5	8
Rate per ton per annum ……	8	11	5
Net amount, after deductions for wages, &c., for whaling crew ……	10,145	0	0
Rate per ton for whole period ……	23	19	8
Rate per ton per annum ……	7	4	11

2. Ship of 250 tons from the colonies, four years' outlay, £7,260:—

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount of earnings ……	14,800	0	0
Rate per ton for whole period ……	59	4	0
Rate per ton per annum ……	14	16	0
Net amount, after deductions for wages, &c., for whaling crew ……	12,945	0	0
Rate per ton for whole period ……	51	15	7
Rate per ton per annum ……	12	18	10

COMMON OIL FISHERY.

3. Ship of 250 tons from England or America, two years' outlay, £5500:—

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount of earnings ……	5,220	0	0
Rate per ton for whole period ……	20	17	7
Rate per ton per annum ……	10	8	9
Net amount, after deductions for wages, &c., for whaling crew ……	4,558	0	0
Rate per ton for whole period ……	18	4	7
Rate per ton per annum ……	9	2	3

4. Ship of 250 tons from the colonies, two years' outlay, for £5500:—

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount of earnings ……	8,136	0	0
Rate per ton for whole period ……	32	10	10
Rate per ton per annum ……	16	5	5
Net amount, after deducting for wages, &c., for whaling crew ……	7,474	0	0
Rate per ton for whole period ……	29	17	11
Rate per ton per annum ……	14	18	11

The following is a summary of the chief benefits anticipated from the fishery being conducted by a company, from a station in the Pacific, exclusively its own, viz.:—

1. Diminished cost of outfits, equipments, and repairs.
2. Saving in the disbursements of the vessels, and their wear and tear.
3. Cessation of trading by the masters on their own account, and its attendant evils.
4. Acquisition of an efficient and superior class of masters and seamen, and gradual formation of a valuable naval school.
5. Increased security against dishonesty on the part of agents.
6. Greater control over the operations of the vessels.
7. Considerable diminution of leakage.
8. Saving in the interest on outlay, and in insurance.
9. Increased profits.
10. Annual returns of produce, thereby insuring a regular and sufficient supply of oil, and greater steadiness in prices.

In conclusion, the following remarks of Mr. Enderby may be appropriately given:—

"I have endeavoured to show that the loss of this valuable trade cannot be ascribed to the absence of a demand for whale oils; nor to inability on the part of the masters and crews of British vessels to compete with the Americans in the skill and dexterity requisite for the capture of the whale; nor to the trade being in *itself* an unprofitable one; nor to the want of enterprise (all circumstances considered) of British shipowners. That the trade was formerly a remunerative one, the individual fortunes which have been made in it serve to prove: that it has latterly ceased to be an attractive speculation to individuals, the large number of ships and amount of capital actually withdrawn from it equally attest. Now, however, it is shown, by investigation and inquiry, to possess the capability of again being carried on as a profitable speculation. But, independently of the motives serving to impel commercial enterprise to the task of retrieving a lost advantage, it is of great importance, in a national point of view, to do all that may be done towards recovering, in this particular matter, our former supremacy. Not America alone, but also France, is establishing, by means of her fisheries, a nursery for the rearing of an invaluable class of seamen, as well as opening new channels for trade; and we may rue the day if, with these examples before our eyes, we neglect the opportunity of putting ourselves at least upon an equality with those powers in this respect."

PAROCHIAL EMIGRATION.

(From the Emigrant.)

THE advantages of combined action are every day apparent. Ten individuals may not only perform ten times, but a hundred times more work than one. We rejoice, therefore, whenever we see gentlemen of position and education uniting themselves to carry out one of the most important measures by which the condition of the people of England, of all classes of society, may be ameliorated, viz., the landed proprietor, as well as the labouring man; the merchant and manufacturer, as well as the farmer or tradesman; in fact, all rate-payers of high or low degree, by which, by the removal to a land where more elbow-room is to be found, some will assuredly improve their condition; and by like means those who remain behind will have fewer unproductive persons to support.

It is therefore with much satisfaction that we publish the following address to the inhabitants of the parish of Eltham in Kent, from the Vicar and parish officers, calling on them to aid those who desire to emigrate. Among the names we see that of Mr. Thomas Lewin, a gentleman of property in the parish, who has already most energetically and liberally, in his private capacity, assisted in the great cause; and numbers of his poor neighbours will, we feel assured, have cause to bless him for his generous kindness, when they contrast their prosperity in Australia with the poverty and starvation from which he emancipated them. We trust that the example set by Eltham may be followed without delay by every parish throughout the Kingdom.

Proposal of the Vicar and Parish Officers of Eltham, Kent, on the subject of Emigration. Addressed to the inhabitants and parishioners.

10th November, 1848.

The Vicar and Parish Officers of Eltham having had their attention seriously drawn to the subject of emigration, with reference to the lamentable deficiency of employment in the parish at the present time,—implying as this does, and as they fear will, a large and increasing demand on the poor rate for its relief,—have, after conference and mature consideration, unanimously and cordially resolved on recommending to the parishioners, to establish a fund applicable to the payment of those small sums, on behalf of such as have no sufficient resources of their own, which the Government require from persons to whom free emigrant passages are granted to our various settlements in Australasia.

They are willing to act as a committee (with power to add to their number) for the purpose of receiving such sums as may be subscribed, and of guaranteeing the due application of them to this object.

In considering this very important matter, they have not been inadvertent to the objections with which proposals in favour of emigration are sometimes met; and if they do not here more particularly notice and reply to them, this is not from any disrespect to opinions which others may seriously entertain, and which may indeed be entitled to consideration.

It is because the country is, in fact, labouring under a pressure of pauperism such as imperatively requires some immediate and practicable relief; and that relief is not offered in any other form.

In the language of an able writer on this subject, we would beg to press it on the consideration of the parishioners,—

"That in thus providing for any portion of its unemployed poor, this country not only disburdens itself of those who, as part of a surplus population, are mere consumers,—consumers at the expense of the people at large,—but it converts those consumers into good customers.

"The man who is either in his own person a pauper or who by his competition in the labour-market reduces some other man to that condition, by emigrating to Australia not only at once relieves his country of a burden, but in doing so he puts himself in a condition to possess some ten pounds in hand, as a purchaser and consumer of British goods, within the lapse of a single year after planting his foot on the soil of his adopted country.

"Home industry and enterprise are thus at once relieved of a loss, and gratified with a gain.

"It is surely worth while to multiply these examples until that great effect is produced which may worthily be termed a national relief:—until the population and the means of their profitable employment are brought into just correspondence:—when the honest labourer shall feel that with stout heart and willing hand, he need no longer live in constant dread that he may starve."

Starve, indeed, he could not, under the operation of our just and benevolent poor-law system, and its judicious application.

It must, however, be admitted as a most painful condition of things,

That a labouring man, though willing to work, should be unable to obtain employment.

That when desirous of maintaining himself, as he ought, by his own industry, he should be driven to the humiliating necessity of living on his more fortunate neighbour's purse.

That he should be aware of that ample scope of occupation which invites his willing industry, and is ready to compensate it in the vast and favoured colonies of the British Empire, and yet be unable to convey himself to them.

We feel most strongly persuaded that in thus assisting poor persons who are willing to emigrate, we not only put them in a condition to maintain themselves; but further, in doing so, render the competition for work, on the part of those who remain behind, less severe, or, in other words, make it more easy for them to obtain employment.

And it may not be out of place to observe, that in so doing the ratepayer must be proportionately benefitted.

Seven millions sterling—which is near about the present annual amount of our national poor-rate—it should be recollected represents so much waste capital, so long as it continues employed in maintaining some hundreds of thousands of our people in a condition of permanent poverty.

Would it not be a better application of this vast fund—would it not be better for those thousands of people, if it were largely applied in locating them in some position of productive industry, in transferring them from a land groaning thus under the pressure of a superabundant population, to lands which are indigent for want of them?

Though it is the decree of Omnipotence that the life of man should be dependent on his labour, it is a most consolatory reflection, that "in all labour there is profit;" profit of morality, we are persuaded, resulting from a steady and successful industry, not less than of worldly prosperity.

In this assurance the Vicar and Parish Officers beg to press the subject of the foregoing observations on the serious consideration of the parishioners, as one, which, if properly acted on, will amply repay their contributions, not only by restoring the due balance in this parish between the labouring population and the means of their subsistence, but also in their generally improved moral as well as physical condition.

(Signed) CHARLES G. FRYER, Vicar.
THOMAS LEWIN, } Churchwardens
JOHN FRY,
WILLIAM GOODWIN, } Overseers.
ROBERT EISDELL,
RICHARD M'LEAN, Asst. Overseer.

THE TRIUMPH OF GENIUS.

(From Hunt's American Magazine for November.)

THOSE who have read the narrative of the sufferings of ragged and hungry Genius, as told by the sufferers themselves in Johnson's *Life of Savage*, and in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, will listen to the following letter, addressed to a distinguished gentleman in this country, a chapter of autobiography, with like interest, for like those narratives, it not only describes the trials, but is written, also, with the energetic pen of Genius.

The writer is Mr. J. R. Remington, a young man, a Virginian by birth. After residing for a while in Alabama, a few years since he went to Washington, and exhibited there the models and drawings of several ingenious, and (as they have since proved) valuable mechanical inventions of his own. At Washington he made little headway. One of his inventions was a bridge, constructed on a novel principle, or rather a principle newly applied, and by which bridges of timber of great length can be thrown across rivers and wide railway cuts without intermediate support. People looked and admired; but somehow, although they saw much that was strikingly original, they could not see how the contrivances were to be made practically useful. Fulton's first steamboat drew crowds of such admirers round it when it was on the stocks.

Mr. Remington was not discovered.

He went to England, arriving in London early in January, 1847. He went, to use his striking language, "in search of a man," like the old philosopher, he sought but for one mind capable of sympathetic appreciation. He carried with him his plans, a teeming brain, a letter of introduction, and an empty purse.

The story of Mr. Remmington's success has been told by the lips of others, as was most meet; we leave it to himself to describe his struggles and probation. His letter would be marred by any attempt on our part to add or amplify.

Stafford, England, August 15th, 1848.

My dear Sir,—I should have written sooner, but that I had nothing pleasant to say. I reached London on the 1st of January, 1847, without money or friends, which was just the thing I desired when I left America, and just the thing, I assure you, I will never desire again. I commenced operations at once, on the supposition that, in this overgrown city I could at least enlist one man. But Englishmen are not Americans. An Englishman will advance any amount on an absolute certainty, but not one penny when there is the slightest risk, if he got the whole world by it. I spent the first five months looking for this man with unparalleled perseverance and industry, living for less than threepence per day. I am convinced that few persons in London know so much of that incomprehensibly large city as myself. But, alas! my wardrobe has gone to supply me with wretchedly baked corn bread, on which I lived entirely. I slept on straw, for which I paid one half-penny per night. I became ragged and filthy, and could no longer go among men of business. Up to this time my spirits never sank, nor did they then; but my sufferings were great. My limbs distorted with rheumatism, induced by cold and exposure—my face and head swelled to a most unnatural size by cold and toothache, and those who slept in the same horrid den were wretched street beggars, the very cleanest of them literally alive with all manner of creeping things. But I was no beggar. I never begged, nor ever asked a favour of any man since I came to England. Ask George Bancroft, whom I called upon two or three times, if ever I asked the slightest favour or even presumed upon the letter you gave me to him. I did write him a note, asking him to come and witness the triumph of opening the bridge at the Gardens, and delivered the note at his own house myself; and although Prince Albert came, I never got even a reply to my note. If Bancroft had come, and been the man to have only recognised me in my rags as I was, it would have saved me much subsequent suffering. I will not believe that Bancroft ever saw my note, for his deportment to me was ever kind.

The succeeding three months after the first five, I will not detail, up to the time I commenced to build the bridge. I will not harrow up my feelings to write, nor pain your kind heart to read, the incidents of these ninety days. My hair turned grey, and I must have died, but for the Jews, who did give me one shilling down, for my acknowledgment for £10 on demand. These wicked robberies have amounted to several hundred pounds, every penny of which I have to pay subsequently; for since my success at Stafford, not a man who can read but knows my address. It cost me £10 to obtain the shilling with which I paid my admittance to the Zoological Gardens, where I succeeded, after much mortification, in getting the ghost of a model made of the bridge. Every engineer of celebrity, in London, was called in, to decide whether it was practicable to throw it across the lake. Four or five of them, at the final decision, declared that the model before them was passing strange, but that it could not be carried to a much greater length than the length of the model. I was standing amidst men of the supposed greatest talents, as civil engineers, that the world could produce, and the point was decided against me.—This one time alone were my whole energies ever aroused. I never talked before—I was haggard and faint for want of food—my spirits were sunk in sorrow in view of my mournful prospects—clothes I had none—yet, standing over this model did I battle with those men. Every word I uttered came from my inmost soul, and was big with truth—every argument carried conviction. The effect on those men was like magic—indeed, they must have been devils not to have believed, under the circumstances. I succeeded. My agreement with the proprietor was, that I should superintend the construction of the bridge, without any pay whatever, but during the time of the building, I might sleep in the gardens, and if the bridge should succeed it should be called "Remington's Bridge."

I lodged in an old lion's cage, not strong enough for a lion, but by putting some straw on the floor, it held me very well, and, indeed, was a greater luxury than I had for some months. The carpenters who worked on the bridge sometimes gave me a part of their dinner. On this I lived, and was comparatively happy. It was a little novel, however, to see a man in rags, directing gentlemanly looking carpenters. The bridge triumphed, and the cost was £8, and was the greatest hit ever made in London. The money made by it is astonishingly great—thousands and tens of thousands crossing it, and paying toll, besides the great attraction to the Gardens. Not a publication in London, but what has written largely on it. Although I never received a penny, nor ever will, for building the bridge, I have no fault to find with Mr. Tyler, the proprietor; for he has fully done all that he promised, that was, to call it "Remington's Bridge." The largest wood-cut, perhaps, ever made in the world, is made of the bridge.—Every letter of my name is nearly as large as myself. The bridge, to this day, is the prominent curiosity of the Gardens. You can't open a paper, but you find Remington's Bridge. Soon after it was built, I have frequently seen hundreds of men, looking at the large picture of the bridge, at the corners of the streets, and envying Remington, when I have stood unknown in the crowd, literally starving. However, the great success of the bridge gave me some credit with my tailor. I got a suit of clothes, and some shirts—a clean shirt. Any shirt was great—but a clean shirt—O God, what a luxury! Thousands of cards were left for me at the gardens, and men came to see the bridge from all parts of the kingdom. But with all my overdue bills in the hands of the hell-born Jews, of course I had to slope, and came down to Stafford.

I first built the mill, which is the most popular patent ever taken in England. The coffee pot, and many other small patents, take exceedingly well. The drainage of Tixal Meadows was the greatest triumph I have had in England. The carriage bridge for Earl Talbot is a most majestic and wonderfully beautiful thing. Dukes, marquisses, earls, lords, &c., and their ladies, are coming to see it from all parts. I have now more orders for bridges, from the aristocracy, than I could execute in ten years, if I would do them. Indeed, I have been so much among the aristocracy, of late, that, what with high living, being so sudden a transition from starving, I have been compelled to go through a course of medicine, and am, just now, convalescent. Of course, anything once built precludes the possibility of taking a patent in England, but its merits and value are beyond all calculation.

A permanent, beautiful, and steady bridge may be thrown across a river half a mile wide, out of the reach of floods, and without anything touching the water, at a most inconsiderable expense. The American patent is well secured at home I know. I shall continue to build a few more bridges of larger and larger spans, and one of them a railroad bridge, in order that I may perfect myself in them so as to commence fair when I reach America. I have a great many more accounts of my exploits since I came to Stafford, but must defer sending them until next time. I beg you will write me, for now, since a correspondence is opened, I shall be able to tell you something about England. I know it well. I have dined with earls, and from that down—down—down to where the knives, forks, and plates are chained to the table for fear they should be stolen.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. REMINGTON.

MR. T. D. M'GEE.—THE LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE *New York Herald*.—We have the best authority for stating that Mr. T. D. M'Gee, though he has reached the United States, did not at once proceed to either New York or Philadelphia, and was not the author of the letter which appeared in the *New York Herald*, and has been ascribed to him. When that letter appeared he was at a place sixty miles from Boston, and neither wrote the letter nor knew who the writer was. He escaped by a vessel which sailed from Ballyshannon.—*Wexford Independent.*

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—In publishing the following extract of a letter from Captain Worth, of Her Majesty's ship Calypso, at Pitcairn's Island, we need scarcely remind our readers that it was the spot to which the mutineers of the Bounty, under Fletcher Christian, the mate, steered that ship in the year 1789, when Captain Bligh, on the 28th of April, was turned adrift with eighteen hands in an open boat on the wide ocean, somewhere near the Friendly Islands, "with about twenty-eight gallons of water, 150lbs. of bread, 30lbs. pork, six quarts of rum, and six bottles of wine, without a chart of any description," and landed at Timor on the 15th of June, after a voyage (as Captain Bligh observed in his report) "of the most extraordinary nature that was ever known in the world—let it be taken either in its extent, duration, or so much want of the necessaries of life—which thus happily ended without accident, through the assistance of Divine Providence":—"We arrived here on the 9th of March, 1848, from Callao, but the weather being bad, stormy, and squally, and as you know there is no landing except in a small nook called Bounty-bay, and very frequently not even there—indeed, never in ships' boats, from the violence of the surf—I did not communicate with the shore till the next day, when having landed safely all the presents I had brought for the inhabitants from Valparaiso, I landed myself with half the officers and youngsters, the ship standing off and on, there being no anchorage. I made the officers divide the day between them, one-half on shore, the other on board; so they were gratified with visiting these interesting people. I never was so gratified by such a visit, and would rather have gone there than to any part of the world. They are the most interesting, contented, moral, and happy people that can be conceived. Their delight at our arrival was beyond anything; the comfort, peace, strict morality, industry, and excessive cleanliness and neatness that was apparent about everything around them, was really such as I was not prepared to witness; their learning and attainments in general education and information were really astonishing; all dressed in English style; the men a fine race, and the women and children very pretty, and their manner really of a superior order, ever smiling and joyous; but one mind and one wish seems to actuate them all. Crime appears to be unknown; and if there is really true happiness on earth, it surely is theirs. The island is romantic and beautiful; the soil of the richest description, yielding almost every tropical fruit and vegetable; in short, it is a little paradise. I examined their laws, added a few to them, assembled them all in the church and addressed them, saying how gratified I was to find them in the happy state they were, advising them to follow in the steps of virtue and rectitude they had hitherto done, and they would never want the sympathies of their countrymen (i.e., the English), who were most interested about them. I added such advice as I thought useful, and such suggestions as would, of course, be to their advantage. It was really affecting to see this primitive and excellent people, both old and young, 140 in the whole, looking up to me, and almost devouring all I said, with eager attention, and with scarcely a dry eye amongst them; and, 'albeit unused to the melting mood,' I found a moisture collecting in my own which I could scarcely restrain, they were so grateful, so truly thankful, for all the kindnesses that had from time to time been shown them, and the interest in their welfare shown by us and our countrymen. I had all the men and most of the women on board, but there was such a sea on that the poor girls were dreadfully sea-sick. I fired some guns and set off rockets on the night of our departure, and they returned the compliment by firing an old honey-combed gun belonging to the Bounty. I set them completely up—gave them 100 lbs. of powder, ensign and union jack, casks of salt beef and pork, implements of agriculture of all kinds, clothes, books, &c., and sailed on the evening of the 11th for Tahiti."

DEVOTING A FIXED PORTION OF ONE'S INCOME TO CHARITABLE USES.—In reading the biography of the most eminently pious and useful in different ages, we have often been struck with the fact that almost all of them devoted a regular proportion of their income to pious and charitable uses. We will mention a few whose names are familiar, whose writings are venerated, and whose memory is precious. Among those who made a tenth the fixed proportion of their almsgiving, was Lord Chief Justice Hale, the Rev. Dr. Hammond, and the Rev. Dr. Annesley. Baxter informs us that he long adhered to this, until, for himself, he found it too little, and observes, "I think, however, that it is as likely a proportion as can be prescribed; and that devoting a tenth part ordinarily to God is a matter that we have more than human direction for." Doddridge was another instance of the kind. "I make a solemn dedication of one-tenth of my estate, salary, and income, to charitable uses; and I also devote to such uses an eighth of every thing I receive by way of gift or present. A fifth part was the fixed proportion of Archbishop Tillotson and Dr. Watts. A fourth part was the proportion constantly given by Mrs. Bury, the wife of the eminently pious and useful Rev. Dr. Bury. Her husband, in his account of her life, says, "She thought it was reasonable that such as had no children should appropriate a fourth part of their net profits to charitable purposes." Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe gave even more than this. "I consecrate," says that excellent female, "half of my yearly income to charitable uses; yea, all that I have beyond the bare conveniences and necessities of life shall surely be the Lord's." Such, too, was the constant practice of the Hon. Robert Boyle, of the Rev. Mr. Brand, and of the Rev. Thomas Gouge. Of the latter, Archbishop Tillotson says, in his funeral sermon, "All things considered, there have not been, since the primitive times of Christianity, many among the sons of men to whom that glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied that 'he went about doing good.'" The list might be extended to those who have lived since, to many of our own age and country, but these examples are sufficient. If Christians generally were to act thus, to fix some due proportion and keep a separate fund for charitable purposes, with how much more wisdom, prudence, and cheerfulness, would they perform this Christian duty? How often would they lift up their hearts to God, in devout thanksgiving for affording them opportunities of enjoying this privilege, and of showing to themselves and others that "it is more blessed to give than to receive!"

SUGARED TOBACCO.—THE QUEEN v. SYKES.—J. Sykes, 61, Bread-street-hill, City, tobacco manufacturer, was charged with adulterating tobacco with sugar, molasses, and other materials. Mr. M'Culloch, an officer of excise, deposed that on the 20th of October he went with Mr. G. Phillips, surveyor of excise, to the defendant's premises. They examined the whole stock, and having tasted the tobacco, found that it was adulterated. The "birdseye" gave an adulteration of 10.2 per cent. of sugar, and another portion 9.2 per cent.; the cut tobacco gave 3.2 per cent.; the "box-ends" 3.3 per cent., and the smalls 8.1 per cent. of adulteration. Subsequently other analyses had been made, when the leaves, as before, yielded no sugar, but on this occasion the birdseye produced 17.58 per cent. of adulteration; one part of the cut, 8.73, the rest 9.50; the smalls, 9.56, and the box-ends 4.91 per cent. It appeared as if the adulteration had recently taken place.—Mr. Cooke, for the defendant, contended the adulteration was the act of some evil-minded person for the purpose of injuring the defendant.—The Court gave judgment in the full penalty of £500, with the confiscation of the seized tobacco.

It is proposed, says the *Builder*, to turn Vauxhall into a winter garden: the enclosure to be ornamented with a representation of the overland journey to India.

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CROWN LANDS BROUGHT WITHIN THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(REQUIRING PAYMENT OF RENT FOR APPROVED SELECTIONS UNDER PRE-EMPTION.)

His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, for the information of all parties concerned, that in pursuance of the 22nd clause of the Regulations of 29th March, 1848, his Excellency has approved of the claims which have been made by the parties enumerated in the annexed list to the pre-emptive right to leases of the several portions of land referred to. 2. It is necessary that the rent, namely, twenty shillings per section of 640 acres, for the remainder of the present year, for the lands in question, be paid into the Colonial Treasury, at Sydney, within one month from the present date (April 30) in default of which the leases of the lands will, in accordance with the 26th clause of the Regulations, be put up to sale by auction.

County of Auckland, District of Monero.—Applicant, Boyd Benjamin; No. of Lot 1, 930 acres, parish of Kiah, at Mowwary; 2, 1160 acres, parish of Kiah, near Mowwary; 3—6, 640 acres each; 7, 720 acres, parish of Kiah, on Towamba River; 8, 1120 acres, parish of Nullica, on Towamba River; 9, 1230 acres, parish of Kiah, on Towamba River; 10, 11, 640 acres each; 12, 1020 acres, parish of Kiah.—Walker William, junior, 1, 1000 acres, at Tathra; 2, 640 acres, at Bournda; 3, 880 acres, at Tura; 4, 800 acres, at Panbulo; 5, 640 acres, near Panbulo; 6, 1160 acres; 7, 1090 acres, on Murrimbula Lake.

County of Churchill, in the Reputed County Stanley, District of Moreton Bay.—North William, junior, Lot 1, 650 acres; 2, 1200 acres; 3, 1050 acres, on the Brisbane River; 4, 5, 640 acres each, near the Brisbane River; 6, 730 acres, on the Brisbane River; 7—9, 640 acres each, near the Brisbane River.

County of Clarence, District of Clarence.—Aitken James, Lot 1—4, 640 acres each; 5, 1044 acres; 6—8, 640 acres each, parish of Southampton; 9—15, 640 acres each; 16, 700 acres, parish of Elland; 17, 748 acres; 18, 1232 acres; 19, 640 acres; 20, 1332 acres; 21, 1030 acres, parish of Rushforth.—Small Thomas, senior, 1, 1095 acres; 2, 1184 acres; 3, 1112 acres; 4, 640 acres; 5, 770 acres, parish of Clarenza; 6, 1008 acres; 7, 911 acres; 8, 640 acres; 9, 808 acres; 10, 640 acres, parish of Ulmarra.—Small Thomas, junior, 1 and 2, 1000 acres each; 3, 640 acres; 4, 1000 acres; 5, 800 acres; 6, 640 acres; 7 and 8, 1000 acres each, Woodford Island.—Small John, 1—5, 640 acres each; 6, 900 acres; 7 and 8, 800 acres each, Woodford Island.—Mylne John and Thomas, 1, 741 acres; 2, 1039 acres; 3, 1230 acres; 4, 1245 acres; 5, 944 acres; 6, 640 acres, parish of Eaton; 7 and 8, 640 acres each; 9, 780 acres; 10, 890 acres; 11 and 12, 640 acres; 13, 920 acres; 14, 760 acres; 15, 640 acres; 16, 880 acres, parish unnamed.—Sharp Joseph, 1, 1206 acres; 2, 1350 acres; 3, 791 acres; 4, 748 acres; 5, 781 acres; 6, 816 acres, parish of Marlow.—Pike Captain John, 1, 724 acres; 2, 672 acres, parish of Livadia; 3, 1000 acres; 4, 640 acres; 5, 800 acres; 6 and 7, 640 acres each, parish of Lainitza.—Molle William Macquarie, by his attorney William Macpherson, Sydney, 1—7, 640 acres each; 8, 885 acres, parish of Clifden; 9, 1190 acres; 10—12, 640 acres each; 13, 819 acres; 14, 1110 acres; 15, 640 acres; 16, 865 acres; 17, 1253 acres; 18, 1008 acres, parish of Eaton.—Johnson William, 1, 1749 acres; 2, 1197 acres; 3, 1081 acres, parish of Tyndale.—Ryan Thomas, 1—4, 640 acres each; 5, 781 acres; 6—8, 640 acres each, parish of Southampton; 9, 640 acres; 10, 984 acres; 11—13, 640 acres each; 14, 790 acres; 15—17, 640 acres each; 18, 1016 acres; 19 and 20, 640 acres each; 21, 896 acres; 22—25, 640 acres each, parish of Rushforth.—Miller M. George, 1, 720 acres; 2, 1219 acres; 3, 1040 acres; 4, 688 acres; 5, 1160 acres; 6, 1040 acres; 7, 1073 acres, parish of Marlow; 8—15, 640 acres each, parish of Clifden.

County of Dampier, District of Monero.—Campbell and Co. William, Lot 1, 960 acres, on the Moruya River; 2, 930 acres, near Yawaga; 3, 1000 acres, at Congar; 4 and 5, 640 acres each; 6, 1150 acres, near Congar; 7, 1100 acres, at Merringa; 8, 640 acres, near Merringa; 9 and 10, 640 acres each; 11, 720 acres, near Mullimburra; 12, 980 acres, at Binge Binge; 13—16, 640 acres each, near Binge Binge; 17, 970 acres, at Binge Binge; 18, 1130 acres, at Kialy Lake; 18 and 20, 640 acres each, near Kialy Lake.—Campbell William, 1, 1100 acres, near Mount Ajungagua; 2, 880 acres, at Nerrh, near Ajungagua; 3, 640 acres, near Mount Ajungagua; 4, 640 acres, near Mount Dromedary; 5 and 6, 640 acres each, near Nerrh; 7, 976 acres, on Lake Wallugs; 8, 640 acres, near Lake Walluga.—Tarlington W. D., 1, 1040 acres, near Bermagnee; 2, 1040 acres, at Jerimbut.

County of Gordon, District of Wellington.—Hyeronimus Nicholas, Lot 1, 1200 acres, adjoining the town of Wellington; 2, 3, 640 acres each; 1—9, 640 acres each, near the town of Wellington.—Syer Brothers, 1, 1200 acres, at Ponto Hill, on the Macquarie River; 2, 640 acres, near the Macquarie River; 3, 800 acres; 4, 640 acres, on the Macquarie River.

County of Lincoln.—District of Bligh.—Syer Brothers, Lot 1—4, 640 acres each; 5, 1100 acres, near the Macquarie River.—Boyd Benjamin, 1, 1600 acres, on the Macquarie River, near Wellington.—Jardine John, 1, 1100 acres, on the Macquarie River.—Curtis Samuel, 1, 80 acres, on the Macquarie River.

County of Richmond, District of Clarence.—Dobie John, Lot 1, 800 acres; 2—5, 640 acres each; 6, 7, 1000 acres each; 8, 969 acres; 9, 640 acres; 10, 1200 acres; 11, 900 acres; 12, 13, 640 acres each; 14, 700 acres; 15, 960 acres; 16, 640 acres; 17, 1200 acres; 18, 800 acres; 19, 640 acres, Clarence River.

County of Raleigh, District of Clarence.—Shannon J. C., Lot 1, 750 acres; 2, 870 acres; 3, 1120 acres; 4—7, 640 acres each; 8, 1221 acres; 9, 660 acres; 10—13, 640 acres each, parish of Toothill; 14, 801 acres; 15, 1275 acres; 16, 1180 acres; 17, 1175 acres, parish of Bardsley.—Manning A. W., Lot 1, 900 acres; 2, 1100 acres; 3, 1000 acres; 4, 960 acres; 5, 640 acres, on the Clarence River; 6, 7, 640 acres each, near the Clarence River; 8, 700 acres; 9, 640 acres, on the Clarence River; 10—12, 640 acres each, near the Clarence River; 13, 720 acres; 14, 900 acres, on the Clarence River; 15, 640 acres, near the Clarence River; 16, 1249 acres, on the Clarence River.

County of Stanley, District of Moreton Bay.—Bigge Fred. and Francis, Lot 1—3, 640 acres each, near the Brisbane River; 4, 5, 880 acres each; 6, 640 acres, on the Brisbane River; 7—16, 640 acres each, near the Brisbane River; 17, 1040 acres; 18, 1030 acres, on the Brisbane River; 19—29, 640 acres each, near the Brisbane River; 30, 1150 acres; 31, 880 acres; 32, 1210 acres, on the Brisbane River; 83, 880 acres, on the Brisbane and Stanley Rivers; 34—36, 640 acres each, near the Brisbane and Stanley Rivers; 35—42; 640 acres each; near the River Stanley; 43, 660 acres; on the River Stanley; 44, 878 acres; on the Brisbane River, about two and a half miles west of the confluence of the Rivers Brisbane and Stanley; 45, 660 acres, on Reedy Creek, River Stanley; 46, 680 acres, on Reedy Creek; 47, 680 acres; on Reedy Creek and the River Stanley; 48, 640 acres, near Reedy Creek, River Stanley.—Ferriter and Uhr, 1, 1300 acres; 2, 640 acres; 3, 720 acres; 4—5, 640 acres each; 6, 1070 acres; 7, 720 acres; 8, 640 acres; 9, 690 acres; 10, 640 acres; 11, 1100 acres; 12, 1060 acres; 13, 690 acres; on the Brisbane River; 4, 640 acres, near the Brisbane River; 15, 800 acres; 16, 1170 acres; on the Brisbane River; 17, 640 acres; near the Brisbane Water; 18, 1080 acres; 19 and 20, 640 acres each; 21, 1180 acres; 22, 640 acres; on the Brisbane River; 23—25, 640 acres each; near the Brisbane River.—Joyner and Mason, 1, 20 square miles, on the Pine River.—Hosking John, 1, 24 square miles, on the Pine River.

Cancer Cured by Mesmerism.—The case of cure of a cancer of the breast by mesmerism, by Dr. Elliotson; which appears in the last number of the *Zoist*, is one of the most important papers ever published in the annals of medical science, demonstrating as it does that the curative powers of mesmerism exceed those of any other therapeutic agent with which mankind has as yet become acquainted. "The disease cured was," says Dr. Elliotson, "malignant and structural, and such as the art of medicine has never been known to cure, nor the powers of nature to shake off." The patient, Miss Barber, is a dress-maker, residing at present at No. 12, New-street, Dorset-square. She first applied to Dr. Elliotson on the 6th of March, 1843, and at that time was labouring under decided cancer in a state of schirrus. Dr. Elliotson at first proposed mesmerism to her, with a view of rendering her insensible to the pain of the surgical operation for the removal of the part; but eventually, by the constant and scientific application of mesmerism for upwards of five years, succeeded in dissipating painlessly and imperceptibly, but perfectly and completely, the diseased mass. There can be no mistake as to the nature of the disease, for Dr. Ashburner, Dr. Engledue, Mr. Symes, Mr. Hands, Mr. Powell, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Samuel Cooper (the professor of Surgery at University College, and the first surgeon in the country) all certify to the nature of the disease and the present state of the patient. The three latter gentlemen are not mesmerists, and Mr. Cooper, it is believed, has never seen a mesmeric phenomenon. "*Five years and upwards* (says Dr. Elliotson) was Miss Barber mesmerised, and for the greater part of the period *three times a day*: remaining in the happy trance some hours each time, and the part being locally mesmerised in her morning and evening mesmeric sleep, which took place in bed; and in the night the mesmeric passed into the natural sleep."

BIRTH.

Yesterday, at her residence, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. Edward Knox, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 4th November last, at Dajerling, Bengal, by the Rev William Winchester, Captain A. W. Riley, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, to Ellen, youngest daughter of J. Boilard, Esq., Patna.

DIED.

Yesterday, at his residence, O'Connell-street, James Simmons, Esq., most deeply regretted by his family and friends.

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICK-LAYERS.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a stable, coach-house, and other out-buildings for Mr. Palmer.

The plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. Moore's, City Wine Vaults, George-street. Tenders will be received till Saturday, the 6th May, at Mr. Robertson's, Architect, Pitt-street. 7165

TO BUILDERS AND FENCERS.

TENDERS are invited from persons willing to contract for the erection of about 24 rods of a Brick Wall, with coping stone, and about 40 rods of strong paling fence, at St. Matthew's Burial Ground, Windsor. Tenders to be sent on or before the 7th of May next, to Mr. Thomas Tebbutt, Windsor, who will show the plans and specifications of the above work.

Windsor, April 2?. 6937

SHOP AND PREMISES IN GEORGE-STREET.

TO BE LET, the Premises, No. 438, adjoining the Commercial Bank, from the 1st of May next. Apply at the Office of Mr. Morehead, O'Connell-street.

April 16. 6265

TO LET,

TO ONE RESPONSIBLE PARTY,

ALL those three Shops and Dwellings, and three Cottages, situate in Clarence-street, near the corner of Erskine-street.

The above are recently erected, well finished, and most eligibly situated. There are numerous applications for the premises for separate tenancies, but as the Proprietor contemplates leaving the colony, he wishes to let to *one* responsible party.

Apply to the undersigned.

6426 THOMAS S. MORT.

TO LET, with immediate possession, in one building, a large shop or office, with a similar show-room adjoining; together with an extensive and commodious store; all situated in a business part of George-street. For particulars apply to F. Gaunson, 598, George-street. 2778

TO LET, the House, 314, Pitt-street, and also the shop and upper portion of the house at the corner of Pitt and King streets, lately in the occupation of Mr. Toogood. Apply to

THURLOW AND GRANT,

6719 314, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a comfortable verandah Cottage, in the central part of the City, suitable for a small family. For particulars apply to Mr. Taylor, Grocer, King-street. 7299

FAMILY COTTAGE,

IN LIVERPOOL-STREET, HYDE PARK WITH SPACIOUS PADDOCK AND GARDENS.

TO LET, hat commodious Cottage and out-houses, together with the excellent garden and grounds attached, recently in the occupation of T. J. Fisher, Esq. Apply to

THOS. S. MORT,

6697 Auctioneer.

TO LET.

THE Brisbane Distillery, situated in Parramatta-street, in the City of Sydney.

A store, situated between the distillery and the flour mill, at present in the occupation of H. S. Hayes, and from its command of water, well adapted for a woolwashing establishment.

The large store, lately known as the Pantechnicon.

The sugar refinery, known as "Mr. Cooper's Sugar House," with plant and machinery in complete working order.

Also,

Brisbane Cottage, situated in the rear thereof, at present occupied by R. W. Newman, Esq.

For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 397, Pitt-street.

3031 G. KING

FAMILY COTTAGE, NORTH SHORE.

TO BE LET, a spacious family Cottage, with out-houses and offices, vinery, orchard, and enclosed paddocks. Terms moderate to any tenant taking the remainder of the lease. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 7259

TO LET, with immediate possession, the House and lands of Deniston, within six miles of Parramatta. The house is roomy, with all suitable offices, one hundred acres of good ground, an abundant supply of water, together with a good garden.

Application to be made to the proprietor, at Brush Farm; or to John H. Challis, Esq., Sydney. 6559

TO LET, for a term of years, a Water Mill, in thorough order, driving two pair of stones, smutting and dressing machines. Good stores, cottage, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. F. Gaunson. 4957

FARM AT PICTON TO LET.

TO LET, for one year, from the 1st of July next, the Estate of Fairy Hill, situate about two miles from the Town of Picton, on the Menangle Road, consisting of about twelve hundred acres; the whole is fenced in and divided into paddocks, and a great portion has been under cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house and all requisite buildings necessary for carrying on a large agricultural and dairy farm, for which this property is well adapted. The lease is now only offered for one year, in consequence of the legatee coming of age in about twelve months, when in all probability the tenant may obtain a lease for any number of years he may require. For particulars enquire of Mr. Geo. Bowman, Richmond, or F. Watkins, Esq., Parramatta; if by letter, post paid. The property can be viewed any day on application to the present tenant, Mr. William Chapman, on the premises. The rent will be moderate. 7261

TO INNKEEPERS.

TO BE LET, the "Printer' Arms" Inn, No. 577, George-street, Sydney. The house having, in addition to other conveniences suitable to a respectable Hotel, (after undergoing extensive alterations) two rooms, 21 feet square and 25 by 14 feet respectively, is well calculated for holding an Odd Fellows' Lodge or Club, or a spirited hotel-keeper to establish an Ordinary, being in the vicinity of the mercantile and shipping interest. License, bar fittings, &c., very moderate. Apply to Mr. T. Trood, Printer, King-street. 5107

SALES BY AUCTION.

EMIGRANTS' FITTINGS AND SURPLUS STORES OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP DIGBY.

TO GROCERS, BUILDERS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,

THIS DAY, MAY 3,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

The following surplus stores and fittings, comprising

Butter, mustard, raisins in boxes
Sago, oatmeal, barley, cans preserved potatoes
Tins soup and bouilli, lot of baskets
Sundry tinware, sugar, tea
Water kegs, mess kids
Suet, empty jars, water closets, lead cisterns
Swinging stoves, lanterns, filters
Chloride, zinc, lot of empty beef, pork, and flour barrels
Emigrants' berth fittings, boards, &c.

Also,

14 Barrels flour
48 Bags biscuit
9 Barrels peas
14 Barrels Irish pork
16 Tierces American beef
2 Ditto Irish ditto
1 Pipe vinegar.

Terms—Cash. 7216

TOYS, DOLLS, FLUTES, KNIVES AND FORKS, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 4,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

1 Case composition and other dolls
1 Ditto assorted toys
1 Ditto German flutes, accordions, dressing-cases, workboxes, &c.
1 Cask ivory-handled balance knives and forks, white and black
1 Cask, in dozens, scizzors, combs, &c.
1 Case razors, in boxes.

Terms at sale. 7150

BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE. TO SHIPPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 4,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

One ton cheese
A quantity of hams, bacon, &c.
One cask wine corks, wax, wire, and sundries.

Terms at sale. 7301

UNRESERVED SALE.

THIRTEEN PACKAGES DRUGS, DRUGGISTS' WARE, PHIALS, &c.

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 7,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

One cask ammon. mur.
One cask powdered arsenic
One cask bluestone
One cask English carraway seed
One cask seni cyrnini
One cask Rochelle salts
One cask tapioca
One cask assorted Cape aloes, ether, best sub. ammonia, arg. nitras, Borax bals, tolu, carb. lign., prep. pulv. acet. tart., &c.
One cask calcined magnesia, 1 lbs. and ½ lbs.
One cask assorted stramonii, fol. roses, opt. belchii, non. ursi, wood floating lights, gum ammon. Arabic, Arabic emt., Turkey gamboge, bengoin, shellac, opii, Turkey pale euphort, tragac elect.
One cask assorted Henry's magnesia, Rowland's Macassar oil and Kalydor, Parr's pills, pill boxes, tooth powder boxes, enema syringes, copaiva capsules, seidlitz boxes, yellow stained skins for cupping, Lefray's ink
One cask pint and half-pint castor oil, fancy bottles
One cask bottles, L. M. white, 4 oz., Lavender's 6, Preston salts, smelling bottles, W.M. bottles, 1 oz. and 4 oz. measures, &c.

Terms at sale. 7392

HORSES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,

ON SATURDAY,

At Eleven o'clock,

KATHERINE, a very handsome mare; a town pony, a pony mare, two stock horses, one dray horse, two colts, three gig horses, and several others. 7274

PHAETON AND HARNESS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,

ON SATURDAY,

At 12 o'clock,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

An elegant Sydney Phaeton, adapted for one or a pair of horses, with lamps, hood, patent axles, all in first-rate condition, and built by Martyns.

Also,

A suit of pair-horse Harness, brass mounted, and in good order. 7275

100 MARES, THE CAPERTEE STUD.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 11,

At 11 o'clock,

EIGHTY TO ONE HUNDRED MARES, being a carefully selected draught from the stud at Capertee, well known as the largest and most perfect horse establishment in the colony.

Buyers at a distance from Sydney are respectfully invited to attend, as the sale will certainly take place without reserve, and without postponement.

☞ About twenty of the mares are large Clydesdales, and the remainder very well bred. 7115

UNRESERVED SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON FRIDAY MORNING NEXT.

MR W. G. MOORE

HAS received positive instructions from the Proprietor, to sell, on the Premises, at Woolloomooloo Bay, opposite the residence of C. Scott, Esq.,

ON FRIDAY MORNING NEXT,

At 11 o'clock,

The whole of the Household Furniture, comprising—

A very superior sideboard
Elegant bookcase
Tables and chairs
One excellent eight-day clock, very handsome and warranted
Glassware, cruet stand, and other platedware
Several chests of drawers
Chimney ornaments and tea trays
Superior large wardrobe
Large chimney glass, gold frame
Toilet glasses
Child's cot
A very superior state bedstead, carved posts, with curtains and hair spring mattrass, recently cost 30 guineas
Several iron bedsteads, with mattrasses complete
Sofa

And

Kitchen utensils

Also,

Pictures, books, &c.

Terms—Cash. 7307

ANOTHER MISCELLANEOUS SALE, AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.

MR. W. G. MOORE will sell,

THIS MORNING,

At 11 o'clock,

A great variety of sundry goods, comprising books, paintings, watches, guns, saddles, tea, crockery, glass, perfumery, lamps, furniture, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 7308

MR. MORT'S LAND SALES,

THIS DAY, MAY 3,

Will take place

At half-past twelve o'clock precisely.

THE following is an enumeration of the properties to be sold:—

BUILDING LAND adjoining the Council Chambers in Macquarie-street.

BUILDING LAND in M'Leay-street, Woolloomooloo.

SHOPS AND BUILDING LAND in Parramatta-street.

HOUSES AND SHOP in Elizabeth-street.

PEEL COTTAGE, Balmain.

COTTAGE near Burdekin's Terrace, Liverpool-street.

For full particulars of these properties see advertisements; they are all particularly worthy of the attention of buyers of city property. 7285

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by auction, at his Stores, George and Pitt-streets,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At 11 o'clock,

83 BALES fine Fleece Wool
21 casks Tallow, "Gorrick and Fleming,"
27 Ditto, ditto, "Argyle Boiling Establishment"
13 Casks Tallow, "Layton and Co."
6 Tons Beef Tallow, "Hamilton"
99 Casks Tallow, sundry brands
175 Hides
1012 Sheepskins.

Terms—Cash. 7286

SAXON MERINO RAMS,

JUST ARRIVED FROM BROULEE.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from John Hawdon, Esq., Broulee, to sell by public auction, in the Yard, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At 11 o'clock,

20 YOUNG SAXON MERINO RAMS, from Captain Coghill's celebrated breed.

The Wool from the progeny of these rams realized at auction this season 1s. 1½d. per pound.

Terms—Cash. 7293

SOLE LEATHER.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At 11 o'clock,

100 SIDES SOLE LEATHER.

Terms—Cash. 7287

PORT PHILLIP ONIONS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At 11 o'clock,

34 BAGS Port Phillip ONIONS, just arrived.

Terms—Cash. 7288

PEEL COTTAGE, BALMAIN, WITH GARDEN.

HAVING A FRONTAGE TO WATERVIEW BAY.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

Without Reserve,

THIS DAY, MAY 3,

At half-past twelve o'clock,

THIS DESIRABLE AND SNUG RETREAT.

The Cottage contains entrance hall, and eight rooms, with verandah back and front. There is an excellent well, and abundance of water even in the driest season. Indeed the Cottage is in every respect suited for a respectable family, and it is only five minutes' walk from the Ferry.

☞ Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneer, who begs to state that the property

WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD

To the highest bidder, as the proprietor is

PROCEEDING TO CALIFORNIA.

Terms at sale. 7290

PARRAMATTA-STREET

EXCELLENT CITY PROPERTY AND BUILDING LAND.

MR. MORT

Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public competition, at his Auction Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At half-past 12 o'clock,

THOSE TWO VALUABLE HOUSES AND SHOPS, situate in Parramatta-street, immediately opposite the junction of the Botany Road, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. Macnamara, Draper, and Mr. Forsyth, Corn and Provision Dealer.

Also,

THE BUILDING ALLOTMENT adjoining, having a frontage of 32 feet to Parramatta-street by a depth of about 76 feet.

Also,

AN ALLOTMENT IN THE REAR of the above-named properties, 49 feet by 64 feet, with a good road leading thereto from Parramatta-street.

☞ The attention of parties desirous of procuring really good property, and yielding a

HANDSOME RENTAL,

in this flourishing part of the city, is particularly directed to this sale, as an opportunity will be afforded for investing at a very low figure.

Terms at sale. 7291

PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY, HOUSES AND SHOP IN ELIZABETH-STREET.

MR. MORT

Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At half-past 12 o'clock,

A MOST compact and excellent Property, situate in the busiest part of Elizabeth-street, adjoining Reilly's General Store, at the corner of Elizabeth-street with Goulburn-street, consisting of—

A DOUBLE SHOP (HAVING PRIVATE ENTRANCE) WITH CELLAR UNDERNEATH, PARLOUR BEHIND, THREE BED ROOMS, DETACHED KITCHEN AND YARD,

DWELLING HOUSE ADJOINING, CONTAINING TWO ROOMS ON THE GROUND FLOOR, TWO ROOMS ABOVE, DETACHED KITCHEN AND YARD, CELLAR, &C.

☞ This substantial property is just put into a first-rate state of repair, newly painted, and in every respect in first-rate order. A rental of about £80 has been received from these premises, and from their excellent locality would doubtless command at all times an equally good income.

Terms—Ten per cent. cash, residue three, six, nine, and twelve months, with interest, at six per cent. 7292

COTTAGE AND GROUND,

LIVERPOOL-STREET, NEAR BURDEKIN'S TERRACE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At half-past 12 o'clock,

IT consists of three rooms, and has a detached kitchen nearly finished, and is built facing to Charles-street, leaving the Liverpool-street frontage for another building. The ground is seventeen feet by one hundred feet deep.

The above is well worthy of attention from mechanics and the labouring classes.

A portion of the purchase can remain on the property. 7296

M'LEAY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

MR. MORT

Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At half-past 12 o'clock,

A MOST Valuable Building Plot in M'Leay-street,

The land adjoins the property of Alexander Campbell, Esq., and the allotments recently disposed of by T. W. Smart, Esq., and commands the most splendid views of the Harbour, (embracing the Heads of Port Jackson,) Darlinghurst, North Shore, &c., &c.

It has a frontage of eighty-seven feet by a depth of 130 feet, and unquestionably forms one of the very best sites for one or more residences to be met with about Sydney, and the only one for sale in that neighbourhood.

It will be sold in one or two lots at the option of the purchaser, and

A CREDIT OF 21 YEARS,

bearing interest at six per cent., will be given if required. 7294

FINE PLOT OF BUILDING LAND,

ADJOINING THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MACQUARIE-STREET.

☞ The alleged objections to the title made under erroneous impressions, when the land was offered for sale on a previous occasion, having been removed by the party making the same, the auctioneer is enabled now to offer this desirable property for

UNRESERVED SALE,

and to state, for the satisfaction of intending purchasers, that the

TITLE WILL BE GUARANTEED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 3,

At half past 12 o'clock,

ALL that 31 Perches of Land, in MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH, having a frontage of about 69 feet by a depth of 121 feet, subject to a mortgage of £500, bearing interest at six per cent.

☞ There are few sites for building a comfortable residence upon, which are so advantageously situated as the above, being in the most salubrious and delightful part of the city, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Government Gardens and Domain, the Baths, the Library, the Council Chambers, the Race Course, and the Supreme Court; and yet at the very threshold, as it were, of the busiest parts of the mercantile portion of the town.

The above will be sold in one or three lots, at the option of the purchaser, a plan of which can be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer.

TITLE GUARANTEED. 7295

25 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS, H. JACKSON AND SONS, LEADENHALL-STREET,

JUST LANDED, EX CALDEW.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, MAY 4,

At 11 o'clock,

TWO Trunks Lasting Half Boots, patent toes and laces
One trunk best cashmere half boots, lace sides, patent vamps
Two trunks lasting slippers, trimmed and sandled
Two trunks best lasting slippers, trimmed and channels
Two trunks best Spanish slippers, trimmed, buckled, and sandled
One trunk best kip slippers, trimmed, &c.
Two trunks patent seal slippers, trimmed, &c.
One trunk best patent ditto ditto
One trunk best calf skin slippers
One trunk best black and lasting slippers and operas
One trunk boys' cordovan lace boots, welts and laces, ditto ankles and pumps, children's cordovans, patent seal and ankles, roan ankles and lace boots
One trunk gentlemen's mid calf Wellington boots
Two trunks gentlemen's best mid calf Wellington boots
One trunk gentlemen's best mid calf Blucher boots, channel bottoms, and short Wellington ditto ditto
One trunk best cashmere half-boots, patent vamps and channels, ditto coloured ditto
One trunk best patent seal slippers, and best channel high Wellingtons
One trunk patent calf and best black slippers
One trunk girls' lasting cordovan, Spanish, patent seal, and black kid slippers, girls' cashmere, plain, and coloured half-boots
One trunk children's cordovan and patent seal ankles, girls' lasting and fancy coloured half-boots, children's black roan ankles and half-lace boots.

Terms liberal.

No reserve. 7313

THE BARQUE

A U G U S T U S.

MR. MORT

Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

SATURDAY, MAY 5,

At twelve o'clock,

THE FINE BRITISH BUILT BARQUE

A U G U S T U S,

372 tons register.

The Augustus was built at Jarrow, in the county of Durham, in 1834, of the best materials. She is coppered and copper-fastened, *sails well*, and carries a very large cargo, having discharged 550 tons of general merchandise. She is very well found in stores of all sorts, and can proceed to sea without delay. Her cabin and intermediate accommodations are very superior.

☞ For the Eastern trade, or for a voyage to *California*, at the high rates of freight and passage-money now ruling, the purchase of this fine barque would be a first-rate speculation.

Terms liberal, at sale.

An inventory of the stores will be ready on Thursday morning.

The vessel is now discharging at the Flour Company's Wharf. 7289

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES,

ON FRIDAY, MAY 4,

At 10 o'clock precisely.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF H.M. NAVY,

Landed from H.M. ships Havannah and Rattlesnake, the following

CONDEMNED STORES:

ROPE, Hammock, 2 Boats; also, a quantity of Provision Casks, Bread Bags, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. 7103

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

SHERRY, WATER CASKS, EMIGRANT'S UTENSILS, FITTINGS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at

CAMPBELL'S WHARF,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

6 hogsheads sherry
A large quantity of water casks, emigrants' mess kids, water closets, cisterns, and a large quantity of other utensils and sundry other stores.

Also,

A Boat adapted for coasting vessels, about 14 feet long.

Terms at Sale. 7088

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,

CONSISTING OF

COTTAGES AND LAND,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM OLIVER, DECEASED, AND THE ATTORNEY OF THOMAS WINTERUP, BY

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

At his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 15,

At 11 o'clock precisely;

CITY OF SYDNEY.

1ST.

AN ALLOTMENT AT THE CORNER OF GOULBURN AND DICKSON STREETS, SYDNEY, WITH TWO COTTAGES THEREON, NOW TENANTED;

Having 27 feet 6 inches to Goulburn-street, by — feet — inches to Dickson-street, and adjoining the Messrs. Rayner's Cloth Manufactory, as per plan at the mart.

KINGSGROVE.

2ND.

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND NEAR KINGSGROVE, IN THE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE, CONTAINING 9 ACRES 1 ROOD;

Having frontages to two reserved roads, and very close to Mr. James Oatley's estate, called Snugborough, as per plan at the mart.

ASHFIELD.

3RD.

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND, CONTAINING 2 ROODS AND 14 PERCHES, PART OF THE VILLAGE OF ASHFIELD;

With 177 feet 6 inches to *Bruce-street*, by a depth of 196 feet, and at the rear of Mr. M'Cullock's and Mr. Templeton's cottages, on the Liverpool road, as per plan at the mart.

PROSPECT.

4TH.

11 ALLOTMENTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PROSPECT, BEING LOTS 1 TO 5, AND 23 TO 28 OF SECTION 9.

Having frontages of 6 chains to *Neville-street*, 10 chains to *Market-street*, and 6 chains to *Brenan-street*.

KIAMA.

5TH.

TWO ROODS IN THE TOWN OF KIAMA, ALLOTMENT NO 15 OF SECTION NO. 15.

Fronting *Shoalhaven-street*.

KIAMA.

6TH.

TWO ROODS IN THE TOWN OF KIAMA, ALLOTMENT NO. 14 OF SECTION NO. 15, FRONTING BONG BONG STREET, AND SHOALHAVEN-STREET.

☞ Plans on view at the Mart.

*** For full particulars of the above see advertisement in the *Herald* of Saturday, 21st April, or apply at the Auctioneer's.

Terms at sale. 7242

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES,

CONSISTING OF

HOUSES AND LANDS.

To be sold by Auction

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF WILLIAM OLIVER, DECEASED.

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, MAY 15,

At 11 o'clock precisely,

CITY OF SYDNEY.

1st.

AN ALLOTMENT IN BRISBANE-STREET, Blackwattle Swamp, at the rear of the Sportman's Inn.

PART OF MAY'S GRANT.

Having a frontage of 18 feet to Brisbane-street, by 47 feet 3 inches deep.

*** On this Allotment is a neat little Cottage.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

2ND.

AN ALLOTMENT AT SURRY HILLS,

CONTAINING 2 ROODS AND 34 PERCHES, PART OF EDWARD SMITH HALL'S GRANT,

Having a frontage of 190 feet to a reserved line of road to *Botany Bay*,

CALLED DOWLING STREET.

☞ This Allotment is a short distance from the residence of George Hill, Esq., M.L.C., and adjoins the property of Mr. Thomas Chapman, late Macdermott and Dixon, and is all fenced in.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

3RD.

TWO ALLOTMENTS OF GROUND ON THE SURRY HILLS,

Each having a frontage of 30 feet to *Albert-place*, by a depth of 71 feet

This property is adjoining the properties of Major Smyth, J. B. Olliffe, and opposite the property of the Messrs. Benjamin and Peter Hanslow.

On it is erected three substantially well-built Cottages,

NOW LET AT 2s. 6d. PER WEEK EACH,

with an excellent well of water on the premises.

☞ Albert-place is exactly opposite Mr. Uther's residence.

PETERSHAM VILLAGE.

4TH.

ALLOTMENTS IN THE VILLAGE OF PETERSHAM, BEING LOTS 2, 3, AND 4 OF SECTION 7. LOTS 2 TO 18 OF SECTION 13, AND LOTS 30, 31, 35, 36, AND 37 OF SECTION 12.

With various frontages—viz.: to *High Canterbury Road*, *Barker*, *Langport*, *Brown*, and *Alfred*, *streets*, by various depths.

*** This property adjoins the Cherry's Garden's (Weedon's), and exactly opposite Brown's, The Cheshire Cheese, on the Parramatta Road.

ASHFIELD.

5TH.

AN ALLOTMENT AT ASHFIELD, NEAR THE PARRAMATTA ROAD, CONTAINING 3 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, WITH VERANDAH COTTAGE THEREON, CONTAINING TWO ROOMS, THE GROUND FENCED AND CLEARED.

Having a frontage of 333 feet to Wallace-street by a depth of 392 feet, and adjoining the land of James Underwood, being Nos. 23, 24, and 25.

*** This Allotment of Ground lies at the back of Messrs. Templeton and M'Culloch's Cottages, on the Liverpool Road.

BRIGHTON.

6TH.

19 ACRES, 1 ROOD, 18 PERCHES, AT BRIGHTON. Commencing at the east corner of Flood's six acres, allotment 89, and having frontage to a reserved road of 10 chains, by about 19½ chains depth.

*** This Allotment of Ground lies at the rear of Mr. Councillor Thomas Hyndes's property on the Punch-bowl Road, and adjoins the property of the Right Worshipful the Mayor, only a very short distance from Mr. Myer's Metal Quarry.

☞ The City Corporation should purchase this allotment.

KIAMA.

7TH.

HALF AN ACRE IN THE TOWN OF KIAMA, Allotment No. 15 of section No. 15, fronting *Shoalhaven-street*.

☞ PLANS ON VIEW AT THE MART.

*** For full particulars of the above see advertisement in the *Herald* of Friday, 20th of April, and which may be had of the auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 7243

POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GOODS NOT BEING LANDED.

26 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,

FROM THE BEST MAKERS, JAMES DAVIES AND SON,

NOW LANDING,

EX TAGLIONI.

MR. R. FAWCETT

Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Room, 481, George-street,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 5,

At 11 precisely,

26 (TWENTY-SIX) Trunks Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes,

Consisting of—

Ladies' best and second quality lasting boots and slippers
Patent calf, enamel, seal, Spanish, and kid slippers
Gentlemen's Cossacks, Oxonians, pumps, &c.
Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 6970

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSE AND LAND

IN

WILLIAM STREET, RILEY ESTATE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 9,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

A new brick-built House, with stone foundation, having three comfortable rooms, exceedingly well finished and painted, and the whole of the cabinet and joiner's work throughout of first-rate order.

It stands on the right hand side of William-street, near the corner of Palmer-street, about forty-five feet back, leaving room for the erection of a good house or shop in front, and it is now producing £24 14s. per annum.

The situation is equally well adapted for a private residence or a shopkeeper; and the advantages possessed, in all respects, by this peculiar part of the Riley Estate, are too well known to need any comment by the Auctioneer.

Terms—One third cash, and the residue at three and six months without interest. 7263

POSTPONED, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE HOME BUSH RACES, TO MONDAY, THE 21ST OF MAY, 1849.

SALE OF THE REDMAN PROPERTY,

George-street,

FIXED FOR THE 21st MAY, 1849;

INCLUDING

1. BRITTEN'S FRUITERER'S SHOP.
2. ISAAC'S SOUTH SEA WAREHOUSE.
3. WOLF'S PRINTING OFFICE.
4. EXTENSIVE STORE IN THE REAR, WITH A LARGE PIECE OF LAND ADJOINING.

By Order of the Executrix of the Will of the late John Redman, Esquire.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

MR. STUBBS has been favoured with instructions from William Redman, Esq., solicitor, to sell by public auction, on the Ground, George-street,

ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF MAY,

At Twelve o'clock precisely,

The whole of those extensive

SYDNEY BUSINESS PREMISES,

WITH

THE MESSUAGES, HOUSES, AND STORES ERECTED THEREON,

In the several occupations of Messrs. Isaacs, Wolff, and Britten, next door to Mr. Gaunson, Wholesale Grocer, George-street, in four lots.

Lot 1

Is a two-storied Dwelling House and Shop, situated in the heart and throng of the city, tenanted by Mr. Britten. It would materially add to the value and convenience of these premises to lower the front to a level with George-street. No. 4 is on a line immediately behind No. 1, and the two lots would form a most complete, extensive, and valuable property.

Lot 2

Comprises the very central Premises occupied by Mr. Isaacs. It is looked upon as a capital investment for any person wishing to have good city property, especially as a

STAND FOR BUSINESS.

Lot 3

Are the Premises adjoining the

WHOLESALE GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MR GAUNSON,

rented by Mr. Wolff as a

PRINTING OFFICE.

Lot 4.

A three-story substantial

STONE BUILT STORE,

41 feet long by 19 feet wide.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit and the residue payable at 3, 6, and 9 months without interest, with security on the property if required.

☞ An allowance of 8 per cent. per annum to the purchasers who prefer paying cash.

Title—Grants from the Crown to the late John Redman.

Quit-rent Redeemed.

A Plan of the Property may be seen at the Mart. 7264

B E A U L A H,

THAT VERY ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT ITALIAN VILLA, ON THE NORTH SHORE, THE SEAT OF WILLIAM JOHN GIBBES, ESQUIRE.

To be submitted for unreserved sale by public competition, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 23,

At 12 o'clock,

THE TENANT'S INTEREST in the Magnificent Mansion and Pleasure Grounds known as

B E A U L A H,

situate on the North Shore of Port Jackson, and now in the occupation of William John Gibbes, Esq.

The House and Offices comprise—

Entrance hall, 20 x 13
Lobby, 58 x 8
Drawing-room, 27 x 20
Dining-room, 26 x 20
Billiard-room, 22 x 20
Four bed-rooms
Store, pantry
Kitchen, and
Three servant's rooms.

The land consists of 2 acres, 1 rood, 38 perches.

The building is in the Italian Villa Style, with a splendid verandah 10 feet wide, and 110 feet long; and the ground extends from the deep water of the Harbour, in front, to a carriage road in the rear; and upwards of £4000 have been expended on the premises within the last five years.

The tenant's interest is under a lease which expires on the 2nd January, 1864, being for 21 years from the 1st January, 1843, at a ground rent of £25 yearly, from the late Robert Campbell, Esq., and the lease contains a covenant by which £600 of the expenditure by the tenant is to be repaid by the landlord at the end of the term.

Steamers ply to and fro at all hours of the day, and the distance across from the Circular Wharf is not more than a mile. Instant possession could be given, or if preferred by the purchaser an approved tenant will take the premises for twelve months at £150 rent.

TERMS.—£800 cash, the residue in 12 months, secured on the property at 8 per cent. interest.

All further information can be had on application to John Dillon, Esq., Solicitor, 172, Elizabeth-street South; James Norton, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street North, or to the Auctioneer.

Mr. Gibbes will permit the premises to be viewed at any time from ten to four daily. 6998

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Thursday, May 3, 1849*

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